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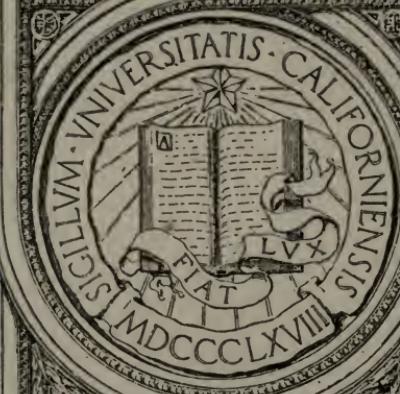
FOR

**RESEARCH IN ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA**

MADE THROUGH

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

GIFT OF



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FOR  
**Research in Asia Minor and Syria**

Authorized By Men Whose  
High Achievements And Representative Character  
Make The Project

**A Call of Humanity at Large**

FOR  
**L I G H T**

IN REGARD TO

**The Life of Man**

In The Cradle of Western Civilization

BY J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

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JOURNAL PRINT



ITHACA, N. Y.

NO. 21901  
AEROCOULE

## ASIA MINOR.

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Archæologists agree that Asia Minor is **the** country from which, in the near future, startling, and even dazzling additions to our knowledge of the past will be made. So far as the Hittites are concerned these additions will be **history itself**, for they will actually **create** the history of humanity just before the beginnings of written history, a past so dim and so distant that even the constitutionally inquisitive Greek knew almost nothing of or about it, though strangely enough, he was its immediate inheritor and passed it on to us.

But the nearer past also, the historic past, the Phrygian, Hellenic, Hellenistic past, the Græco-Roman and the Early Christian past in Asia Minor, claims, aye, demands, earnest, immediate, and long-continued investigation, not to speak of the Seljukian, the Crusading, and even the Turkish past.

For the last thirty years a small band of scholars has been eager to collect ancient inscriptions, to study ancient monuments, to locate ancient cities and to create the ancient map. But the ancient documents that could be found easily, as the result of leisurely journeys through Asia Minor, have in great measure been garnered already, largely through the efforts of Sir William M. Ramsay and other travellers trained by him in **surface** research, one of whom is the present writer and petitioner. But what still remains to be done is of infinitely greater importance than that which has already been accomplished. Witness the discovery of the documentary proof that Boghaz-kieui was really the capital of the Hittite empire, a thing long suspected it is true, but never proved till now, for none could get the proof till now. And yet there was that precious document, extant, actually **extant**, but lying beneath the ground, where it had lain for maybe three millennia, waiting for the man to come and discover it, and with its help write a new and a splendid page of history.

### Results to Be Expected from Surface Research.

The additions to the sum of human knowledge that may be expected from a systematic search for everything that is above ground in Asia Minor will be manifold in nature. Such a systematic search will throw light on ancient geography, on ancient history and legislation, whether local, regal, imperial, or municipal, on the history of Christianity in the earlier centuries of our era, on customs and manners, on pagan religious rites, ceremonies, and usages, on the location and importance of ancient cities, on ancient roads and road systems, trade-routes and international commerce, in short, on every conceivable subject affected by the discovery and proper assimilation of Greek and Latin inscriptions, combined with a patient study of the topography, geography, and local history. The material collected in this way is much more difficult to assimilate, much more difficult to fit into its proper place, its own special niche or corner in history or geography than is the material gained by excavations. It therefore demands an expert with broader knowledge, more balanced judgment, and keener instincts than does the material gained by excavations. Therefore surface research is best managed in connexion with excavations.

### Chartography a Surface Exploration.

The extant maps of Asia Minor in general are based on dead-reckoning by the time consumed in the march of a horse. The convention upon which geographers have had to work is that in one hour an average horse will pass over three miles and one-half. But this convention is wholly unsatisfactory; Ramsay has found that the driving time will vary between six and twelve minutes per kilometer, for the horse will travel rapidly or slowly, as the road is good or poor, or as it traverses level or hilly ground. There is no trustworthy map of Asia minor, for all alike are crude and inaccurate. There is not a single city on the plateau of Asia Minor, apart from the few railway surveys, whose situation is certain **within several miles**. Owing to this fact route surveys, however good, however much they may ap-

proach perfection, whether made by Kiepert, Ramsay, von Diest, Admiral Spratt, or Major Bennett, are mere makeshifts. Therefore in adapting special route surveys to the general map this uncertainty is exasperating to travelling scholars, because they cannot make their own routes fit into the general scheme.

### **Ancient Roads a Surface Exploration.**

The study of ancient roads in general is most important, difficult, and fascinating. In earliest times the road-system throughout Asia Minor led to and centered in the capital of the Hittite empire, a capital whose site was that of the modern Boghaz-kieui, though the name of the city itself is as yet unknown.

Later on the road-system led to and centered in Ephesus, at one extreme, and Susa, at the other. Under early Roman rule the roads continued to point to Ephesus, because Ephesus pointed to Rome. With the change in the seat of empire the road-system pointed to and centered in Constantinople; and similarly Iconium was its center in Seljukian times.

In addition to these grand centers of the various road-systems there were, in the Roman period, provincial centers of provincial road-systems; and distances were measured from these provincial centers. All sorts of geographical problems depend upon the accurate fixing and locating of the actual track, or line, of these roads, whether international or provincial. But it is more imperative that the lines of the roads in the Roman period be fixed with entire accuracy.

### **Method of Conducting Surface Research.**

The aim of the leader of the expedition would be to fix upon a given Province, whether Cappadocia, Lycia, Phrygia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, or what not, and to visit, perhaps repeatedly, every village in that Province, district by district; to collect every Greek, Latin, or Hittite inscription that is above ground; to study, plan, and photograph every monument of antiquity and every Early Christian Church; to get every scrap of information that may be gathered from the lips of the natives. Ex-

perience has taught travelling archæologists that the most effective method of conducting surface research is to encamp for some time at a given town or village and make excursions therefrom as a center, and to repeat this in consecutive years. This plan makes the presence of the exploring party known to everybody in the vicinity; it puts the travellers on terms of friendship and intimacy with the natives; it allays their ever alert suspicion and overcomes their reluctance to tell of antiquities; and it brings in information that could not be had by merely journeying through the country. For many ears, and many eyes, and many tongues hear, see, and impart more than a lone traveller can hope for. In short it is the principle of intensive farming applied to surface research.

Such an expedition would accomplish something really substantial along the lines mentioned, something that would be a permanent gain for the science of the past, for archæology, history, geography, topography, religion, legislation, manners, customs, etc., from prehistoric, that is, from pre-hellenic, times down to the present day.

#### **Sore Need for Haste in Doing Surface Research.**

There is a crying need for great haste in putting into the field an expedition for surface research. The reason for haste is the fact that ancient monuments of every kind, whether structural, sculptural, or epigraphical are being destroyed every day with pitiful remorselessness. The Turks, and even the Christians, are using the ancient stones of every kind for building materials, especially in the construction of mosques, fountains, barracks, mussafir odas, schools, etc. But besides that the actual annihilation of buildings, of sculptured and inscribed stones, is brought about in two ways, firstly, by being burned to make lime, and, secondly, by being destroyed ruthlessly because of superstition or religion. There is a universally prevalent belief that the hewn, sculptured, or inscribed stones that date from pagan or Christian antiquity contain gold which was secreted in their interior by the inhabitants of the country at the time of the Seljuk or Turkish conquest. Therefore the searcher for

gold attacks the stones with drill and maul and blows them up with gunpowder, a fate which befell the splendid lion of Chae-ronaea. On the other hand the religious fanatic destroys ancient stones, whether they be sculptured or inscribed, because sculpture is an offense in his nostrils, and inscriptions carved on stone by the detested infidels, whether Pagan or Christian, are hated all the more by the Moslems, because, in their ignorance, they are unable to read the inscriptions which tell where treasure was hidden by the Giaours at the time of the Turkish conquest. Therefore, to prevent the interloping archaeologists from reaping a golden harvest that is denied to the faithful, but ignorant, Moslem, he takes hammer and chisel and hacks away the inscription, or at least he defaces it to the best of his ability; especially if the stone bears a cross—that hated symbol.

When Leake travelled, the city walls of Iconium were still full of inscribed stones and works of sculpture. After the destruction of Iconium by Ibrahim Pasha a new city was built adjoining the old city. The ancient stones which formed the city walls were utilized in building the new city. When I travelled, the core of the old city walls, which consisted originally of mud, was still full of the traces of the impressions which the mud had made of inscriptions and works of sculpture. All the stones had perished beyond recovery.

Again, in his *Historical Geography* (p. 333), a book published not a great many years ago, Ramsay mentions, near Iconium, "the remains of a fine and large Christian Church," but in 1900 Crowfoot found scarcely "one stone standing upon another."

Therefore, if we would save all these **disjecta membra** of a glorious antiquity we must be up and doing. This fact is well recognized in Europe, thanks chiefly to Sir William M. Ramsay, who has spent thirty years of his life in **surface** research in Asia Minor.

In 1907 the present writer, who had himself spent years in surface research, organized a Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor, in order thereby to aid in snatching some bits of knowledge from the burning. The results of the work of the Cornell Expedition will be published during 1911.

### Initial Outlay for Surface Research.

The initial equipment for surface research would include scientific instruments, photographic outfits and supplies for each member of the expedition, tents, camp equipments, and cooking outfits for each member of the expedition,—in order to enable each man to work independently and separately and along separate routes,—riding horses, pack-mules, two-wheeled gigs, trocheameters, etc. But this initial outlay, once made, would not be an annual expense, except that from time to time renewals will have to be made, as this or that article, implement, or animal becomes useless, from whatever cause.

### Excavations.

It may be expected confidently that large additions to the sum of human knowledge will result from surface explorations in Asia Minor, but the most priceless treasures for archæology, for history, for art, for architecture, lie buried beneath the soil. Here only excavations will avail, and for that reason systematic excavations pursued to an absolute finish, should go hand in hand with the systematic exploration of the surface.

### Sites Belonging to the Hittite Period.

It cannot be doubted that excavations will greatly advance the science of the past, and will throw a bright light upon the history of the world for nearly three millenniums. It would begin at a time prior to the dawn of Greek history, and the story that will be told by the great mounds of Tyana, Iconium, Cæsarea-Mazaca, and Melitene, all of them Hittite cities, will “stupefy and astound” the world, to use the words of Sir William M. Ramsay. These mounds vary in size somewhat; that of Tyana covers approximately forty acres, and this mound, forty acres in extent, is the ancient Hittite city of Tyana. Conditions similar to those already mentioned prevail at other Hittite sites. The spade alone can reveal the contents of these mounds, and in those mounds there lies buried a story about which the world of scholars is burning to hear. Hittite sculptures lie so near the

surface of the great mound of Melitene that they were practically protruding from it until removed some three years ago; the mounds of Cæsarea-Mazaca and especially that of Iconium are equally promising. Besides these there are a large number of Hittite sites all over Asia Minor; they must all be excavated, as the very names of Ivriz, Fassiler, El Flatun Punar at once suggest.

#### Sites belonging to the Phrygian Period.

What, in the absence of a real name, may be called “Midastown,” with its many tombs of Phrygian kings, so famed in mythical history, represents the Phrygian empire which succeeded that of the Hittites. The Acropolis (**Pidg mish Kale**, Dugged Castle, so called because it was hewn down into the solid rock) and the grave monuments of “Midastown” and of the entire adjacent region must be drawn and mapped, and excavations must be made in the neighborhood of the tombs of the Kings. Hogarth in his **“Accidents of an Antiquary’s Life,”** which has just appeared (April, 1910), says on page 9, “I have seen no region so thickly set with strange memorials of the past, and none to which I would more joyfully return. Some day when diggers uncover the relics of that Midaean monarchy which seemed to the early Greeks of Asia the eldest and most God-like of Powers, **may I be there to see!**” And may the present writer be there to see! The rock-cut tombs of Paphlagonia and of Lycia must also be investigated and published in a similar way. This has long been a crying need.

#### Sites belonging to the Hellenic Period.

The Greek cities of the southern and western seaboard of Asia Minor have but begun to tell us their wonderful tale of the achievements and civilization of Hellas. Sooner or later we must begin with the confederated cities of ancient Lycia and pass round the sea-front to Sinope and Trapezus—all must and will be excavated, for idealism is still to be reckoned with. In particular Colophon and Lebedos will reveal **unadulterated**

Greek civilization in Ionia from its inception down to the time of Lysimachus, who transferred the inhabitants of those cities in a body to his new Ephesus. Therefore Colophon and Lebedos will present pure Hellenism, unaffected by the civilization of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

#### **Sites belonging to the Hellenistic and Roman Period.**

The great cities that flourished from the time of Alexander the Great and throughout the Roman period are very numerous, and all of them need to be excavated, for they all have history buried beneath the soil that covers them. In the first instance may be mentioned Antioch, that splendid city, where the title of Christian was first used, Tarsus, Perge, Xanthus, etc. Then, following in the track of St. Paul, come Laodicea in the Lycus valley, Hierapolis, Colossae, Antioch in Pisidia, etc., and many others that illustrate the Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman civilization.

#### **Sites belonging to the Early Christian and Byzantine Period.**

The study of the Churches of the early Christian and Byzantine period is imperatively necessary, and should begin at once. These churches are scattered all over Asia Minor and Syria. It is discreditable to Christendom that they have been neglected. They have a wonderful story to tell to students of the history of art and architecture, as is abundantly shown by Strzygowski's "Kleinasien ein **Neuland** der Kunstgeschichte." They must be restored in drawings by expert architects, in order to discover the architectural movement which created them. All other monuments of early Christian art must be gathered up and preserved, ere they perish beyond recall. As will be seen in letters printed below, European scholars **insist** that this work for the Early Christian period be undertaken immediately.

#### **The Troglodytic Dwellings of Cappadocia.**

The thousands of artificial temples, dwellings, churches, chapels, which are excavated in the beautiful cones and cliffs of

central Cappadocia, have never been studied, much less surveyed and published; and yet they constitute one of the wonders of the world (see the writer's article in the **Century** for September, 1900). The earliest of these cone and cliff dwellings probably go back to the Hittite period, as the cones certainly do, but all periods are represented: the Hittite, the Hellenic, the Christian. The walls of many of the Christian chapels (in the cliffs and cones) are still covered with paintings, mostly badly weathered. These dwellings alone would keep a large force of men busy for several years.

Incidentally it may be stated that the **Anthropologist** has a tremendous field for his activities in Asia Minor, where the aboriginal inhabitants are still extant, where the old Gauls may still be pointed out, where the primitive Troglodyte of the Bakluzan Dere and the degraded natives of the Taurus mountains are offset by a host of interloping Asiatics of low estate.

#### **Monuments belonging to the Seljuk Period.**

The splendid architecture and art of the Seljuk period, though borrowed from Hellas, is well worthy of study and investigation at the hands of expert architects. The glorious, but alas ruined, Mosques of Seljuk Konia, Sivas, and other cities cry aloud for preservation in proper publications—(see Wiegand's letter). The same is true of the long series of ruined or ruinous kahns that are scattered up and down the old Seljuk empire, the chief and king of them all being that princely pile, the Sultan Kahn. Incidentally, too, these Kahns tell a story of the trade-routes in the Seljuk period.

#### **Crusaders.**

The passes of the Taurus mountains from Cataonia westwards must be studied carefully and conscientiously in connexion with the movements of the Crusaders.

#### **Publication of Results.**

As Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen of the University of Berlin points out, an archæological expedition is judged by scholars

not by its good intentions, nor even by the splendid discoveries it may make, but solely by its published results. And these publications must be made quickly, as quickly as is consistent with scholarly accuracy. Preliminary reports may be made, but the final publication of the results of research in a given district or Province should not be made until the excavations shall have been completed in that district or Province. Then an exhaustive monograph, by the whole staff of excavators and investigators, on the work done in the entire region should be given to the world at once. Such a monograph, containing finished studies, would be of fundamental and permanent value to all classes of students of antiquity, and it would confer honour upon the institution promoting the work and upon our country at large.

#### Scope of Appropriations.

The appropriations of an institution that stands for pure idealism should go to the furtherance of projects of scope so wide that they embrace the whole world, to the furtherance of projects whose results may be claimed by all mankind as a possession forever. Such a project of universal human interest is this present one.

The work done hitherto by America in archæological research has always been unsatisfactory, has always been incomplete, and with few exceptions it will have to be done over again by more scientific, more systematic expeditions working with larger resources; for the research done by Americans has always been crippled by slender and inadequate means. It is time to do really scientific, systematic, exhaustive work pursued to a finish, work that may be safely compared with that done by France, Germany, and Austria, whose governments, understanding the value and importance of real idealism in molding national character, supply their scholars with ample means wherewith to carry on research.

Americans cannot hope for similar subventions from their government, but they can, and they do, hope for them from an institution which, from its very inception, is based on pure and exalted idealism. It is for such an expedition that the writer is

pleading, for an expedition thoroughly equipped with specialists and with ample resources at its command. For if stinted in properly qualified men or in money the expedition will be handicapped and rendered inefficient from the outset.

### The Personnel of the Expedition.

In view of his past achievements the present writer would beg to lead the expedition and he would devote himself permanently to the work. Other members of the expedition might perhaps be borrowed annually from the faculties of the various Universities of America. Many young scholars, Ph.D. graduates, could be had for a trifle in excess of their expenses, for the sake of the training they would get and the opportunity afforded them of seeing historic lands. Such **Apprentices** could be utilized in many ways to the very great advantage of the expedition and to the great advantage of scholarship in America.

But the plan of borrowing Professors annually from the several Universities would be vexatious and unsatisfactory, because it would make impossible any real continuity in the work of research, and for that reason a number of Research Associates and Research Assistants should form, with the Director, the permanent staff of the expedition. As time goes on the Apprentices will have become trained experts, and possible gaps in the permanent staff would naturally be filled from their ranks.

It may be assumed that these experts would have to make provision for their families, apart from their travelling and field expenses, and therefore living salaries will have to be paid them.

The personnel of the expedition for surface research would consist in part of the same men who conduct the work of excavation, namely, of a number of archaeologists, two chartographers, at least two professional photographers, a physician and surgeon. The excavating party would consist of the above-mentioned men, and, in addition, of two or more expert architects, two trained engineers, a professional nurse (or a second physician and surgeon) and several stenographers and type-

writers. The history of the excavations will be written, not merely day by day, but hour by hour, as objects come to light. All objects must be photographed on the spot, and a full account of them must be made on the spot. Therefore a number of stenographers must be ready to take down dictation at any moment.

In this connexion the present writer cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that Asia Minor is practically virgin soil for the botanist, the geologist, the entomologist, and the anthropologist. In Cilicia, for instance, there are a number of problems of grave importance for the history of that country whose proper and final solution must rest with geologists. An expedition equipped with experts in the above-mentioned sciences would accomplish a work that would be warmly welcomed by scholars in the pure sciences as well as by scholars in the sciences of the past.

#### **Equipment for Excavations.**

The initial equipment for excavations would be costly. For the expeditious and real removal of dirt and débris it would often be necessary to have a line of narrow-gauge railway-track and cars to be drawn by mules, implements of various kinds, tents, moveable cottages, culinary equipment, draft mules, pack mules and their gear, riding horses and saddles, carts, wagons, a special field library to include everything that has been written about, or bears on, the region which, for the moment, is being explored and excavated.

All of this initial equipment should be paid for by an appropriation other than and apart from the annual appropriation, or else the first annual appropriation might be reserved for the equipment. It may take a year to get the permit for excavations, and in the meantime surface research can be carried on.

#### **The Unit of Time.**

Research of this kind cannot be really effective and productive of the richest results unless carried on for a long series of years. Nothing of permanent scientific value can be accom-

plished by isolated effort, by explosive effort, or by work conducted by fits and starts accompanied by a change of personnel. The work **must** be **continuous**, and the workers must be certain of its continuance for many consecutive years, **and practically without reference to time or immediate results**. The members of the expedition must **know** that their work, if satisfactory, is to continue for a period of twenty, forty years, or longer, for their work will be so specialized that they will be practically excluded from a career of teaching in this country. But with the knowledge that their work, if efficient, will be continuous, they will feel justified in acquiring that **special**, local, historical, and archæological knowledge without which no expedition can achieve the best results. That which in one year may be held for truth may be modified, corrected, or proved false by the experience of succeeding years. One who is on the ground for a number of consecutive years is always learning, and what is learnt always makes for Truth and the good of history, archæology, or geography.

#### **The Working Season.**

On the plateau of central Asia Minor work may be carried on during the months May 1st to November 1st, the period between the spring and autumn rains. But the season will vary greatly elsewhere. The southern sea-board is deadly throughout the hot period, when the pernicious malarial fever usually kills outsiders. Work at Antioch, in Cilicia, Pamphylia, Southern Lycia and Caria can be carried on only in March-April and October-November, and possibly December. The working season therefore will be about four or five months in each year. The remainder of the year will be spent in working up for publication the results of the summer's campaign. This should be done under the shadow of some great library, where one can get at all books and consult with scholars.

#### **The Subvention Asked For in Principle.**

In case this Project is approved in **principle**, the petitioner is ready to suggest definite regions for research and definite sites for excavation.

The amount of money necessary might, and probably will, vary considerably from year to year, and it is not necessary to ask for any definite sum, until the project shall have been approved in principle.

In view of what has been set forth above the undersigned respectfully pleads for a Subvention for Surface Research and for Excavations in Asia Minor, as follows:

An annual appropriation for surface research and for excavations in Asia Minor, which should be preceded by a preliminary appropriation for the purchase of the initial equipment as outlined above. And because this research must be continuous, if it is to be valuable, this annual appropriation should be based on Twenty Years as the unit of time, with the outlook for a renewal of the grant at the end of said unit of time.

The petitioner's contention above is that an expedition with large resources at its command, such as would make it possible to put a large body of trained experts into the work of research, would prove to be a boon to mankind at large, would confer honor upon the promoters of the project, and upon America. But while the petitioner begs for such a subvention, still he desires to make it quite plain that a small appropriation, continued for a long series of years, can and surely will accomplish a vast deal of good, and, therefore, he would welcome even a small appropriation, though longing eagerly for a large subvention.

#### The Petitioner.

The author of this Project is not an amateur or a novice in surface research in Asia Minor. He spent four years in such work, though the actual time spent in the saddle covers a net period of two years and a half. He was for a time a member of the Expedition which excavated Assos, and he published **The Inscriptions of Assos**. He then served an apprenticeship in surface research under Sir William M. Ramsay, with whom he travelled for one summer in Phrygia, publishing as results of his work, **The Inscriptions of Sebaste**, and **The Inscriptions of Tralleis**. He then travelled one entire summer at his own charges, publishing a large volume entitled, **An Epigraphical Journey in**

**Asia Minor.** Then, as a member of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia he published **The Inscriptions of Palmyra**. Thereafter he travelled for another summer in Asia Minor, and the results of this journey were laid down in a large volume entitled, **The Wolf Expedition to Asia Minor**.

#### Testimonials of the Petitioner's Fitness to Direct Research Work.

The petitioner's fitness to direct research in Asia Minor, as outlined above, is vouched for by many eminent scholars in Europe and America.\*

The letter of Professor B. L. Gildersleeve is placed at the head of the list, because it introduces the reader to the distinguished European scholars who write in support of the present Project, and points out that they are all men of the greatest repute in Europe.

Johns Hopkins University.

There can be no question as to the promise of the field, but in such matters everything depends on the leader, and with Professor Sterrett in charge the work is sure to be a success. I have known Professor Sterrett for more than thirty years. He was a student of mine at the University of Virginia and I have followed his career with the deepest interest and increasing admiration. His achievements in his favorite line of work and his fitness for it are alike beyond my praise. His familiarity with the land and the people, his learning, his insight, his archæological sense, his courage, his perseverance, have been attested by those whose lightest word of commendation carries weight with the scholarly world. The list of men who favor the enter-

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[\*The undated letters appended hereto were written by their respective authors in the hope of making possible such a subvention as would enable the present writer to carry on a work of research, exploration, and excavation as set forth above. All letters have been edited slightly, superfluous matter has been omitted, and certain words or sentences have been printed in bold-faced type in order to direct attention to statements that should be emphasized and considered.]

prise and express their confidence in its eminent leader comprises the greatest names in the contemporary annals of philological and archaeological research. There is not one amongst them whose name does not stand for high achievements and conspicuous ability.

This seems to me a unique opportunity to make a memorable contribution to the knowledge of ancient civilization, and I count it not only a pleasure but a privilege to bear testimony to the importance of the undertaking and to the eminent fitness of Dr. Sterrett for the direction of the work.

(Signed) **BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE,**  
Professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins University.

#### **Endorsement of Travellers and Excavators.**

University of Aberdeen.

I take the liberty to write supporting Professor Sterrett's appeal for a liberal subvention to Asia Minor exploration. It is now becoming universally recognized that the next important development in our knowledge of early history depends on work in Asia Minor.

I would urge that excavation, as stated by him, is easier and more promising and more urgent than surface research for several reasons.

(1) Surface research gives only the foundations of history, does not readily appeal to general interest, and depends on long slow working up of slight materials collected in wide and long continued exploration.

(2) Long experience is needed to learn how to make the most of opportunities in travel. I have been travelling since May, 1880, and it seems to me that until 1901 I was only learning the art. Much of the learning was a slow process of growing familiar in years of study at home with the problems. **Of course my experience is wholly at the service of any of your explorers, and your men, especially Professor Sterrett, could get up to the elements of a complicated subject much more quickly than those**

elements were originally brought together. But excavation can begin at once and be carried on with every advantage from the outset (given care in registration day by day); and in the process of excavations and study of the conditions revealed, very considerable progress would be made in learning the way to utilize the work of surface research in the future—also the training in observation during the excavations would be admirable practice for surface research; whereas the converse is not true.

(3) The work of surface research is already advanced to a considerable degree during my 30 years of work, whereas we are all eagerly waiting for excavations to begin. German and Austrian work in excavations has been devoted to latest Greek and Roman times.

I know of no opportunity for achieving more brilliant and possibly even stupefying results quickly than in excavations (to be followed after some years perhaps by surface research, which can only give solid, but never striking and arresting results.) Personally, I feel so strongly the truth of what I have been saying that I am at present turning to excavations as far as my poor equipment will permit.

(Signed) W. M. RAMSAY.

Traveller, Excavator, Author of numerous works on Asia Minor.

United States Consulate, Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany.

May I venture to emphasize the exceptional claims, which such a comprehensive and well-planned scheme of archaeological and scientific investigation has for careful consideration by enlightened Americans.

No such complete and thoroughly coördinated project for research in Turkey has been devised by the savants of any land.

There is a peculiar fitness in the establishment and maintenance of such an undertaking under American auspices. American philanthropy and altruistic efforts have accomplished more in the moral and intellectual uplift of Turkey than all other

factors combined, as has been so forcibly shown by Ambassador Bryce, in his studies on the future of the Ottoman Empire.

There is now a network of American physicians, teachers and missionaries, covering the empire, most admirably adapted to render auxiliary work to any American scientific enterprise; while public opinion, so far as such exists in Turkey, recognizes the total absence of any political or territorial aspirations, in connection with the labors of our countrymen throughout the Ottoman territory.

The time is ripe for the systematic, coördinated, exhaustive treatment of the vast amount of material in Turkey awaiting the well equipped archæologist and scientist.

I have a personal acquaintance with Asiatic Turkey and Western Persia, more extended than that of any other American, with the exception of Dr. Sterrett, and possibly a very few of the older missionaries. In the course of my many thousand miles of travel there, I have been amazed at the extent of the remains of all the great historical epochs, still awaiting careful investigation.

The facilities for travel, for exploration, for excavation, have all been increased in a rapid ratio of late years. The general advance, all along the line, in epigraphy and ethnology, have been such during the past decade, that the trained energetic investigator in Oriental fields can accomplish to-day vastly more in a given time, than was possible but a few years since.

As I have watched on the spot the sporadic, disconnected explorations now being undertaken by small unevenly equipped parties of different nationalities, in Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor, I have more than once realized how their work could be trebled or quadrupled in permanent value, if it were only conducted upon lines ensuring continuity and coördination, such as has produced, and is producing marvelous results in Greece.

There is no question in my mind, that no other living American possesses more than a fraction of Dr. Sterrett's peculiar qualifications for the direction of such a work.

It would be impossible to find another man combining the

actual experience on the ground, the scholarly training, the physical and temperamental fitness for the exceptional demands on vitality of body and spirit, and above all, the deep-seated enthusiasm and personal predilection for this special field, which is so absolutely indispensable for lasting success.

I should as unhesitatingly put my finger on Dr. Sterrett as the one American preëminently fitted for such work, as I should have designated Commander Peary as the American best equipped for solving the Arctic problem.

My somewhat unusual familiarity with the proposed field of activity has led me to the conviction that every year of delay in developing a comprehensive, all-embracing plan of exploration in Turkey is seriously lessening the possibilities of final accomplishment, because the disintegration, defacement and destruction of the monuments of the past are proceeding at an alarming pace.

No intelligent traveller in Turkey can witness the steady disappearance of what should be "laboratory material" for the archaeologist and ethnologist without a heartache.

I think that I echo the feelings of all my countrymen who have come into close contact with the possibilities of Oriental exploration, when I earnestly and urgently press its importance upon your attention, as appealing strongly to the sympathetic and generous consideration of our countrymen.

(Signed) THOMAS H. NORTON,

Formerly American Consul in Harput and in Smyrna. Agent of the U. S. Government in Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia.

Kaiserliches Archaeologisches Institut,

(Translation.)

Berlin, den 23 Dezember 1910.

I hope that it is not too late to do everything that I can to help bring Professor Sterrett's magnificent plan to realization. All archaeologists know, as a matter of course, and from my own scientific and practical experience I too bear witness, that an exhaustive and comprehensive investigation of the soil of

Asia Minor, particularly in the interior of the peninsula, belongs among the most urgent needs of science, and I declare that I agree with everything that Professor Sterrett has said in regard to the necessity for a long-continued, and if possible permanently organized, work of research; that I agree with what he has said in regard to ample means and a large staff of workers; with what he has said in regard to the urgency of the work, that we may make haste to save for science what is still to be saved; with what he has said in regard to the importance of Asia Minor for the history of culture and for the history of the world in the most various periods.

I will also say that Professor Sterrett's request for a large subvention to be continued for a long time is wisdom. I hope that his petition will be granted, for the enterprise will bring the very greatest honor to America and will advance all sciences in the highest degree.

It is perhaps not yet time to speak of details in Professor Sterrett's plan; but still I should like to call attention to two points. Professor Sterrett has in mind not only the work in the field, but also, as a matter of course, work in the study devoted to the preparation and publication of the material found and observed during the course of the investigations and excavations. Experience has shown that this part of archaeological undertakings is almost regularly underrated; I regard it as demanding much more time and as being much more difficult than the collection of the material, and I suggest that in making arrangements this fact be taken into account from the very outset.

In the second place, in connexion with Professor Sterrett's plan, I count on the fellowship and concerted action of the various nations, which are now, or in the future shall be taking part in scientific work on the soil of the Orient.

(Signed) PUCHSTEIN,

Director General of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute; Excavator in Syria and Asia Minor. Recently deceased.

University of London, University College,  
London, 22 Nov. 1910.

I earnestly hope that America will take a large part in the study of the great history of humanity which has passed in all the ages. Nowhere is that study more needed than in Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia. As the United States have already earned their welcome in those lands by their establishment of education, so there is no part of the world where their researches would have a readier scope. Dr. Sterrett's proposal to organize such work is most desirable, and it is the most fitting share that the United States can take in the great work of understanding Man.

(Signed) W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE,  
Excavator in Egypt.

Service des Antiquités,  
Cairo, le 8 Novembre 1910.

I have always held that, now we begin to see our way through Egyptian and Mesopotamian antiquity, Asia Minor ought to be thoroughly searched and all its ancient sites properly excavated, particularly those which border on the upper basin of the Euphrates, where the Hittites and their subjects lived. **Most of the problems which baffle us now must find their solution there**, whether they concern the story of the Oriental civilisation or whether they be related to the classical nations of Greece and even Italy, if, as I am inclined to believe, the Etruscan language came with part of the Etruscan population from Lydia. Therefore I should esteem it a boon for our science, if a large expedition should be sent to Asia Minor, with funds enough to explore, not only the more important sites, but all the old ruins which are scattered on the central plateau from Armenia to the shores of the Aegean Sea.

I should take it as a real favour, if you would tell me from time to time how your scheme succeeds, and when it is likely to be realized. If it were to include excavations in Egypt, you might count on my help to forward it there.

(Signed) G. MASPERO,  
Director of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities and of Excavations.

(Translation.)      Kaiserl. Deutsch. Archæol. Institut, Athen.

Pergamon bei Smyrna, den 5. September 1910.

It would be a scientific feat of the first rank, if this plan could be carried into execution. Not only would numerous branches of science be advantaged, but new points of departure would be gained, if large regions of Asia Minor and Syria could be investigated in the manner planned, and if the results attained could be made known to the scholars of the whole world by a comprehensive publication.

As I myself have labored for years in several parts of Asia Minor (particularly in Troy and Pergamon) I know that the soil of Asia Minor still holds buried rich, and even undreamed of, treasures. The small expeditions and investigations that have been made up to the present have by no means been able to raise those treasures and give them over to science. Therefore I should greet with enthusiasm the realization of this great plan, if Professor Sterrett himself would undertake its direction. His name guarantees a thoroughly competent management of the magnificent undertaking.

(Signed) PROFESSOR DR. WILHELM DÖRPFELD,  
Erster Sekretar des Kaiserl. Deutschen Archaeolog. Instituts  
in Athen. (Excavator at Olympia, Athens, and many sites in  
Greece; Excavator at Troy and Pergamon).

Institut de France.  
Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres,  
Paris.

(Translation.)      Le Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie.

I can only approve highly of the thought. I began my own career of savant by a journey in Asia Minor which lasted more than a year, and I can understand the important results of every kind that could not fail to be attained by a methodical exploration of that country, especially by an expedition planned so well by Mr. Sterrett and with the large resources that could be placed at its disposal by cultured Americans of large wealth. I have followed the career of Mr. Sterrett. He is an archaeologist and an epigraphist. He knows the country in which

he would have to work, the language and the customs of the people who live there. In him you would have "the right man in the right place," something that is not always true. No one could be more sure of success.

My past career as traveller and the interest that I have never ceased to have for research work done in this part of the classical world give me the right to believe that I shall not be indiscreet in venturing to recommend warmly to the board of an endowed institution that they undertake the project submitted to them by Mr. Sterrett. It goes without saying that excavations cannot be begun until after surface research shall have proceeded far enough to determine upon the sites that give good promise of fine discoveries.

(Signed) GEORGES PERROT,

Auteur de l'**Exploration archéologique de la Galatie, de la Bithynie, d' une partie de la Cappadoce et du Pont**, 2 vol. petit in f°, Paris, Didot, et de l'**Histoire de l' Art dans l' Antiquité**, 8 vol. in 8°, Paris, Hachette.

University of Berlin,

(Translation.)

Berlin, 2 Nov. 1910.

In view of the endorsement by so many distinguished scholars, I cannot believe that my modest word can be of importance for the furtherance of Professor Sterrett's grand and beautiful plan. But I have had the opportunity of following in detail the excavations carried on in Asia Minor during the last generation by our German investigators, and because of my experience in the field I cannot refuse to give expression to my warm interest in the undertaking planned by Professor Sterrett. It is therefore with absolutely sincere conviction that I subscribe to the endorsement given by a number of the most distinguished representatives of our science of the past in regard to the importance of, and the urgent necessity for, a comprehensive exploration of Asia Minor. Along with them I greet with joy the fact, (1) that the proposed undertaking is directed in the first instance towards a thoroughgoing exploration of the country for all that is above the ground and of the remains that are endangered by the advance of modern civilization; (2) that

it is proposed to undertake a really exhaustive and definite investigation of the entire terrain on sites whose importance make excavations necessary; (3) that, from the very outset, it is proposed, as an integral part of the scheme, to make a complete publication of the results of the investigations, and that these publications are to keep pace with the work of research, as far as possible.

If a well-endowed institution will make it possible for so experienced and so excellent an investigator as Professor J. R. S. Sterrett to undertake and carry through such an undertaking by granting him abundant and guaranteed resources, it will thereby give to the world, not merely a treasure of absolutely new knowledge, but, by adding this new knowledge to that gained from numerous investigations in the recent past and in the present, it will enable us to combine all into a great and a splendid whole, and thereby it will do an imperishable service to the historical sciences.

(Signed) RICHARD SCHÖNE.

Königliche Skulpturensammlung,  
(Translation.) Dresden, Albertinum, 8 November 1910.

I am convinced that Asia Minor and Syria, the countries in which the great migrations in the history of mankind meet and mix, are also the countries whose exploration is the most imperative task of the science of the past, and at the same time the countries which promise the richest returns. I believe with you and Sir William Ramsay that this is to be reached chiefly by **excavations**. A glance at our own experiences at Olympia shows how pitiful and how misguiding was almost everything above ground on the site of the old games, and how rich was the information revealed upon the removal of every square foot of earth. One veil after the other fell from the venerable past, whose true portrait we only saw after the excavations. Book-learning and a science of conjecture are as nothing in comparison with one bit of resurrected Truth.

(Signed) GEORG TREU.

From 1877 to 1881 Director of the Excavations of the German Empire at Olympia.

(Translation.)

Babylon, 16 Nov. 1910.

You can rest assured that I follow with eager expectation your great plans for Asia Minor and Syria, and that I wish you the best of success. **It would be a prodigious achievement.**

(Signed) ROBERT KOLDEWEY,

Excavator of Babylon.

(Translation.)

Paris, 19 Novembre 1910.

I cannot applaud sufficiently your thought and your initiative. **Asia Minor is the promised land of the archaeologists**, and it contains riches and treasures which will be added to those of which she has been prodigal. Lydia and Sardes in particular should be made the object of methodical excavations. It is there that the civilizations of the Orient and the Occident met, and I am convinced that the ruins of the monuments and the objects excavated will be of incomparable scientific interest. But besides Sardes there are a host of sites that call for the pick of the archaeologist. I will add that the direction of the work could not be committed to better hands than yours.

(Signed) MARCEL DIEULAFOY,

Membre de l' Institut ; Excavator of Persepolis.

(Translation.)

Paris, 18 Nov. 1910.

I believe that in the benevolent distribution of such bounteous benefactions the grand and noble cause of the archaeology and epigraphy of the East cannot, and must not, be forgotten, for it is of equal interest to profane and sacred science. The things speak sufficiently for themselves, and it is a case where we must say *Lapides clamant!*

(Signed) SCHEIL,

Membre de l' Institut ; Excavator of Susa.

Le Peseau, Boulleret, Cher,

(Translation.)

15 Novembre 1910.

I am happy to add my voice to the authoritative voices that have already endorsed Professor Sterrett's project ; I should be still more happy, if this concert of voices were heard by those

who dispense the magnificent American benefactions. I think that it would be worthy of the exalted thought that inspired their foundation and of the grand nation which has been made their depositary, if they would assign to the science of history a place among the great works which they will enable mankind to carry through. No country can furnish more abundant and more decisive documents concerning the great problems of the past than Asia Minor and Syria. But to obtain them it is necessary to attack the soil with method: an operation that can only be carried on at very considerable expense. The opportunity offered by the generosity of Americans is unique: we should profit by the opportunity, and at once, before the opening up of Asia Minor and Syria to modern progress and industry shall have brought about the final destruction of the monuments of the past.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE VOGUÉ,

Membre de l' Institut; Membre de l' Académie Française;  
Traveller and Writer.

Oxford University.

May I endorse as strongly as possible Professor Sterrett's statement that further researches in the archæology of Asia Minor is the one thing needful at present? and that a wealthy man or fund could hardly serve science better than by making a substantial grant for that purpose?

(Signed) D. G. HOGARTH,

Ashmolean Museum.

Traveller in Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus. Excavator in Crete and Egypt and at Ephesus. Writer.

University of Berlin.

(Translation.)

Berlin, den 10 Oct. 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for extensive and systematic research in Asia Minor and Syria fills a real need and promises results of great importance for the history and development of civilization in antiquity and, scarcely to a lesser degree, in the

middle ages and in early modern times. I can commend the plan to the kindly consideration of an endowed institution and urge it with all the more earnestness because I myself have undertaken explorations and excavations in eastern Asia Minor—partly in the regions had in mind by Professor Sterrett—and Armenia, and for that reason I am in a position to have an opinion, and my own experience gives me a right to approve the method suggested by Professor Sterrett and to confirm his views as to the inexhaustible store of archaeological and epigraphical treasures concealed beneath the soil of Asia Minor.

An extension of the work of research towards the east into Armenian territory is greatly to be desired. In its history and civilization Armenia forms the most important connecting link between Asia Minor proper and Mesopotamia, and the prearmenian kingdom of Van comprised in its western extension important parts of the old Hittite kingdom, as far west as Malatia and even much further. Of its numerous and rich sites only one—Toprak Kaleh near Van—has been investigated seriously. In short the plan is promising and Professor Sterrett is the man to start the work successfully. A unique opportunity to advance science is thus offered.

C. F. LEHMANN-HAUPT.

Professor der alten Geschichte an der Universität. Herausgeber der Zeitschrift "Klio," Beiträge zur alten Geschichte. Verfasser von "Armenien sonst und jetzt."

Christ Church, Oxford.

Dr. Sterrett's name is well known to European scholars as a thoroughly competent worker in this field and as an unusually successful traveller, whose brilliant discoveries in Asia Minor have made a landmark in the exploration of what, from a humanist point of view, is perhaps the most interesting and important of all countries. It is clear that we are on the eve of epoch-making discoveries in Asia Minor. Systematic work is being undertaken there both by English and Continental scholars, and the results already attained show how much may be expected, once the work is in full swing. It is right that

America should share in the honor of this great scientific enterprise, and all who have at heart the advancement of human knowledge would rejoice at the co-operation of a country which has done so much for the cause of Science in Asiatic Turkey. **But no systematic work can be attempted without an adequate subvention guaranteed for a number of years.** On the continent such financial assistance is provided by Academies subsidized by the Government, but that method has not been adopted in English-speaking countries. We are obliged to have recourse to the liberality of individuals, which is uncertain and precarious, or of public-spirited institutions such as yours, and I, in common with English savants generally, fervently hope that the appeal of Dr. Sterrett will not be made in vain.

(Signed) J. G. C. ANDERSON,  
Traveller in Asia Minor. Writer.

Queens University, Kingston, Canada.

If Asia Minor were altogether unknown there would be reason to avoid committing your Trust to a large undertaking but a good deal is known already. The results obtained by scattered efforts of occasional travellers are sufficient to make it practically certain that important discoveries of every kind would follow upon a really systematic and thorough investigation by competent men. **No one can doubt it, although only actual finds can prove the point.** I suppose there is an element of uncertainty about all researches that deserve the name.

The all-important matter is to secure the services of a capable leader. In regard to Asia Minor this is easy. The published works of Professor Sterrett demonstrate, beyond cavil, that he is precisely the man to take charge of the expedition. A better leader could not be desired. What can be done by energy and judgment in the field Professor Sterrett will do and do well. Not less important is the editing of new material when found and here again his ripe scholarship promises the happiest results. The scheme is a splendid one and, I feel sure, will be a brilliant success if liberally supported.

(Signed) T. CALLANDER,  
Traveller in Asia Minor. Writer.

Rome.

As an excavator and traveller of some twelve years' experience in different parts of the East Mediterranean area including Knossos in Crete, may I venture warmly to recommend for favorable consideration the projects proposed by Professor Sterrett of Cornell for (a) scientific research and (b) excavation in Asia Minor.

If this two-fold scheme, as conceived by so competent a person as Dr. Sterrett, receives liberal encouragement, there can be no doubt whatever that the scientists and scholars of other countries will have every reason to congratulate America and the donor of the funds on the results to science and history and on the gains to knowledge.

Professor Sterrett rightly emphasizes the fact that, in view of the double project he has at heart, Asia Minor is not only to all intents and purposes virgin soil but terra incognita. And in the opinion of the present writer hardly anybody in America could be found so fitted as Dr. Sterrett happens to be by his past special training, to be the guiding spirit of a scheme of scientific and archaeological research which he himself has conceived in so comprehensively enlightened and at the same time so eminently practical a spirit.

Hoping that enlightened wealth will see good to regard with the favor it deserves a scheme which so many scholars and men of science not only in your country but also in Europe are bound to follow with interest, I beg to remain,

(Signed) DUNCAN MACKENZIE.

University of Vienna.

(Translation.)

Wien, den 7 Sept. 1910.

The undertaking of archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria, as planned and recommended by Professor Sterrett, is of such extraordinary importance, promises so much, and is so urgent, that it is sure of a joyful reception and of hearty support on all sides. So many distinguished scholars have called attention to the importance of the proposed undertaking that it is unnecessary for me to say more about a

fact so well recognized as this, that the proposed exploration of Asia Minor and Syria is one of the most important undertakings assigned to our times and to the immediate future. Former investigations on the soil of these countries show abundantly how much is still to be done in them, and what exceedingly rich and undreamed of results are to be expected in these unexhausted and inexhaustible regions. There can be no doubt that the undertaking of this great project is extraordinarily urgent, and that, even if it be undertaken at once, it will be begun, so to speak, at the eleventh hour, because the progressively growing development of the Orient threatens precisely the precious monuments of the past with irreparable ruin.

(Signed) ADOLPH WILHELM,

Professor Archaeology and Epigraphy in the University of Vienna. Traveller in Asia Minor.

**Endorsement of the British Museum.**

British Museum,

London, W. C., Nov. 19th, 1910.

No country on the face of the earth offers such a variety of unsolved problems to the explorer as Asia Minor. From its relations with the successive civilisations occupying or in contact with it,—Assyrian, Egyptian, Cretan, Phrygian, Lydian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman,—its soil contains evidence, recoverable only by the spade, of inestimable value for the history of the world. A well-equipped and (what is even more necessary) well-led expedition, working exhaustively on some of the sites of known importance, may reasonably hope to achieve revelations of ancient civilisation as epoch-making as those of Layard and Rawlinson in Assyria, or of Evans in Crete. There is no scholar but would rejoice to see some such site or group of sites allotted to an American archaeologist, with the assurance that he had at his back sufficient means to carry the work through to its completion. The sympathy (and, if desired,

the advice) of the British Museum would always be at the service of such a project.

(Signed) FREDERICK G. KENYON, Director,  
ARTHUR HAMILTON SMITH,  
H. B. WALTERS,  
F. H. MARSHALL,  
E. J. FORSDYKE,  
L. W. KING.

Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities,  
British Museum, London, W. C., Nov. 14, 1910.

I have been greatly interested in your proposals for a more exhaustive survey of Asia Minor. Undoubtedly there is much to be gleaned on the surface, which if it is not gathered quickly will be lost forever. It is also a matter of great importance to organize an expedition, with sufficient resources, and sufficient influence with the Turkish authorities, to run a triangulation across the interior of the country. I well remember, when I had the pleasure of travelling with you in Caria, the difficulty of placing our studies of small parts, in the absence of any general framework such as would be furnished by triangulation.

(Signed) ARTHUR HAMILTON SMITH.

Department of Coins and Medals,  
British Museum, London, W. C., Nov. 14, 1910.

I do not suppose that my opinion is likely to carry any weight; but I am glad of the opportunity of expressing my earnest hope that you will be successful in obtaining a grant for the purposes of exploration and excavation in Asia Minor. My knowledge of the subject is limited to its numismatic side; but a long study of the coinage, more especially of the southern districts from Lydia to Cilicia, where the surface has hardly been scratched, convinces me that results of extraordinary importance for the history of culture would reward systematic exploration such as you propose.

(Signed) G. F. HILL.

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities,  
British Museum, London, W. C., XIV, XI, MCMX.

I am exceedingly glad that a systematic attempt is to be made to excavate ancient sites in Western Asia, for many historical problems connected with that country need solving, and scientific excavations alone will solve them. I sincerely hope that you may obtain a substantial grant, and that work may begin without delay.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M. A.; Litt. D.; D. Litt.

Department of Coins and Medals,  
British Museum, London, W. C., 15 November 1910.

Your petition, cogent in itself, is already supported by so many and such distinguished scholars that I feel any additional testimony is almost superfluous. I however gladly write to say that I should learn with the greatest satisfaction that the means had some way been found for getting a substantial grant in the cause of research and exploration in Asia Minor. Without enlarging on the important additions to archaeology and history that may be confidently looked for from an endowed and systematized exploration of this profoundly interesting country, I may at least remark that classical, Byzantine, and mediaeval Numismatics—studies that have so many points of contact with archaeology and history—would have much to gain both directly and indirectly.

(Signed) WARWICK WROTH.

**Endorsement of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.**

12 Canterbury Road, Oxford.

As President of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, I have been requested by the Council of the Society to write to you to express the great interest with which they have heard that there is a possibility that funds may be found where-with to enable Dr. Sterrett and other explorers to make a careful geographical and historical survey of Asia Minor.

Members of our Society such as Sir Wm. Ramsay, Mr. Ho-

garth, Mr. J. G. C. Anderson, Mr. Munro, Mr. Paton and others have during the last twenty years travelled much in Asia Minor, and done much to bring to light trade-routes and historic monuments. Their great difficulty has been want of funds and equipment, and the disturbed state of the country, which has compelled them to move rapidly and work quickly.

It would be an enormous gain to geography, history and archæology if work of a more deliberate and complete kind could be done in the country, and a more complete survey of it made than has yet been possible.

I understand that Sir Wm. Ramsay and Mr. Hogarth have already written to you in favor of the proposed exploration; the Society wishes to endorse their views. It would be a great satisfaction to us if we could in any way coöperate with you so far as our very limited resources will allow. The work is certainly one which will require much time and expenditure; and we should be very glad to hear that you are able to endow it liberally.

(Signed) PERCY GARDNER,

President of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

#### Endorsement of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

(Translation.)

University of Berlin.

An opinion is asked for in regard to Mr. Sterrett's plan for archæological researches in the Levant.

I sent the document first to Dr. Wiegand, Director in the Royal Prussian Museums with residence in Constantinople, as being the man among my countrymen at the moment especially well versed in the question at issue. He has sent me the following expression of opinion. Mr. Puchstein, the General-Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, and I declare that we agree with the contents of that letter. (See next letter.)

I recognize in this exchange of views the beginning of an undertaking based on mutual agreement that promises well for the proposed investigations. (Signed) CONZE,

Mitglied der Centraldirektion des Kais. Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts.

(Translation.)

Constantinople.

Mr. Sterrett is quite correct in feeling and in saying that a given fixed Province must be the basis of a systematic exploration of Asia Minor. That Province must first be mapped and thoroughly explored for everything above ground, so that the systematic excavation of suitable sites may follow. But these excavations must present an exhaustive picture of the entire city and must be much more thorough than were the excavations of Assos, where no private house, and not even the immediate neighborhood of the principal temple, was entirely excavated. Every Province, after having been explored in this way, should receive a special publication, and the principle should be firmly fixed that no new Province is to be undertaken until the publication of the preceding Province is put upon the book market in a complete shape.

To judge from the whole tried past of Mr. Sterrett I believe that Cilicia is the Province to begin with. For the west of Asia Minor is in good hands; in general it forms the sphere of interest of Germany and Austria, and Cecil Smith is thinking of Colophon and neighborhood for his investigations. We are about to arrange with Austria for the mapping of the whole of Ionia, and I believe that some day something similar will be done for Caria, with Miletus as point of departure. But the east and the south of Asia Minor offer the richest field to our American colleagues; so does Syria, where, however, one should work in agreement with the plans of Puchstein, and where one could achieve especially fruitful results.

Before everything else thoroughgoing work should be done in each Province. Rapid journeys have no longer a general scientific value.

In the matter of surface research work a splendid task would be a survey of all the Christian monuments of Syria or Asia Minor, for they are threatened with destruction in the most horrible way, and the matter is very pressing and very well worth doing. I can suggest it all the more earnestly and warmly, because, up to the present, there is no likelihood that any one else will supply the means wherewith to rescue in a worthy manner,

at least in pictured restoration, those witnesses of Christian civilization in Asia Minor. By such a work an enlightened institution would render a most invaluable service to the civilization of the Orient in the middle ages, and more especially if the magnificent monuments of Islam, for instance in Konia (Iconium) and Sivas are included.

(Signed) WIEGAND,

Director in the Royal Prussian Museums with Residence in Constantinople.

#### Endorsement of French Museums.

Direction des Musées Nationaux,

(Translation.) Palais du Louvre, Paris, 12, XI, 1910.

The thorough and complete investigation of what is above and below the surface of the ground in Asia Minor will be for science the enterprise the most fruitful of results; for the government, or the learned body, that would devote means sufficient for the task, one of the most glorious enterprises that could be conceived of. All our beginnings are there: those of the ancient civilization and those of the Christian civilization. In that field where the harvest will be so splendid America has already blazed its way and turned its furrow. Ramsay, Sitlington Sterrett, their companions and their rivals, have already shown themselves to be travellers as bold and indefatigable as keen-sighted; scholars as learned as acute and discerning; as prompt in publishing their documents as skilful in discovering them. The workmen are ready; they are experienced, they are always eager, and their plan of campaign has already been outlined. To set out they await but a signal and a viaticum. I wish with all the ardor aroused by my interest in the advancement of science that both may be given to them.

(Signed) T. HOMOLLE,

Directeur honoraire de l' École, française d' Athènes, Directeur des Musées Nationaux et de l' École du Louvre, Membre de l' Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres et de l' Académie des Beaux Arts.

Direction des Musées Nationaux,  
(Translation.) Palais du Louvre, Paris, 12 Novembre, 1910.

The methodical exploration of Asia Minor is an enterprise of the very highest importance for the science of archaeology. With reference to the studies in which I am especially interested, I can say that exhaustive excavations in Cappadocia and throughout the entire extent of the ancient Hittite empire, as well as excavations and researches in the necropoleis of Sardes and Miletus, will undoubtedly help to solve many historical problems and will add materially to our actual knowledge and to the history of art.

(Signed) E. POTTIER,  
Membre de l' Institut, Conservateur au Musée du Louvre.

Direction des Musées Nationaux,  
(Translation.) Palais du Louvre, Paris, 25 Novembre 1910.

I venture to believe that American wealth will provide the means for the furthering of the scientific exploration of Asia Minor and Syria,—an exploration so necessary, and one whose interest is patent to every enlightened man. At present the most important sites for excavation are being pillaged by natives, whereas research must be methodical and must always be made in the interest of science. The real history of peoples, the history of provinces and cities, the history of religions and beliefs, the history of institutions and morals, will all be benefited thereby in a broad and effectual manner. **The scholars of all nations will unite under the aegis of the United States in a common effort to bring this grand work to fruition. It must be conducted to a finish and without break; under a director like Professor Sterrett it will surely be successful.**

(Signed) A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE,  
Membre de l' Institut; Conservateur au Musée du Louvre;  
Directeur à l' École Pratique des Hautes Etudes.

Musée de Saint Germain (Seine-et-Oise),  
10, Nov. 1910.

The interior of Asia Minor is now opening to European civilization and activity. That is both a boon and a danger. The archaeologist must save what the contractor of roads, railways, and buildings is ready to smash or to conceal. **Both above and below the surface of the ground in that vast privileged country**, there are treasures of history, for the loss of which no development of prosperity could compensate. So the hour has come for a thorough and methodical exploration; for such a work men and funds are wanted. There are few men more qualified than Prof. Sterrett; all those who have studied Asia Minor are agreed about that. It is devoutly to be hoped that a part of the large contemplated donation may enable him and his helpmates to perform a most useful and urgent task. **The whole of our intellectual and moral wealth is derived, directly or indirectly, from Aryan and Semitic Asia Minor.** The civilized world would applaud, if some fraction of great material wealth were employed to enlarge our knowledge of the common fatherland.

(Signed) SALOMON REINACH,

Conservateur du Musée, Professeur à l' École du Louvre;  
Membre de l' Institut; Excavator of Myrina; Writer.

Bibliothèque Nationale,  
Department des Manuscrits,

(Translation.)

Paris, le 12 Nov. 1910.

Many archaeologists have journeyed in Asia Minor; Mr. Ramsay has made many magnificent discoveries there; but it is still **the promised land** for archaeologists. Only to speak of one matter not particularly well known, it is from Asia Minor that have come **all** the magnificent manuscripts in gold letters on purple parchment, of which we have more or less considerable fragments, that bear witness to the richness of the Churches of Asia in the time of Justinian. The **Codex Sinopensis**, so fortunately found ten years ago, is a fresh proof of that fact, along with the discovery of the **Petropolitanus**, found thirty years ago in the neighborhood of Caesarea of Cappadocia.

I do not doubt that numerous discoveries of every kind will reward the labors of the explorers, and I wish I could accompany you in a scientific journey for which you are so well prepared.

(Signed) H. OMONT,

Conservateur des Manuscrits; Membre de l' Institut.

**Endorsement of the Imperial Austrian Archaeological Institute.**

University of Vienna,

(Translation.)

Wien, am 2 November 1910.

Asia Minor, throughout antiquity entire the most important connecting link between the civilizations of the Orient and the Occident, to-day in spots not even satisfactorily mapped, promises abundant returns in its every part; only it demands effort so vast that human energy will be taxed to the utmost for decades to come. But the gain, which in Asia Minor comes from every bold investment, is so immediate and of such vast historical importance that results of equal value could hardly be attained by archaeological investigations in any other quarter.

Accordingly, when it was proposed that Austria should take a part in the rivalry of the nations for the monumental (and other) relics of ancient Greek civilization, Otto Benndorf, with his goal ever in mind, directed his chief attention to the exploitation of Asia Minor, and from the time of the first expedition in 1887, which led to the discovery of the mausoleum of Gjölbaschi-Trysa and to the educating of a staff of trained workers, he labored unceasingly, in numerous undertakings, to accomplish the task he had set before himself. The beginning thus made in south-western Asia Minor was encouraged in most welcome fashion by the expedition carried out by Count Karl Lanckoronski.

A subvention from His Highness the reigning Prince Johann II von Liechtenstein enabled the Imperial Academy of Sciences to undertake as a special task a Corpus of the Inscriptions of Asia Minor. With this in view systematical journeys were made, first in the south-western and southern, and then in the western provinces, and the results were published in preliminary reports of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

The other Austrian undertakings on the soil of Asia Minor, in particular the excavations at Ephesus, passed in 1898 into the control of the Imperial Austrian Archaeological Institute, which, in pursuance of a tradition now more than three decades old, pays especial attention to them and for that purpose maintains its own Secretariate in Smyrna.

The enterprises undertaken by Austrian scholars form [for that matter] but a comparatively small bit of work, when we think of the superabundance of enterprises which Asia Minor, with its sheerly inexhaustible number of seats of culture, offers to us, and for that reason we should rejoice exceedingly, if you could succeed in bringing the exploration of Asia Minor into the sphere of interest and action of a homogeneous and permanent institution created by the extraordinary munificence of one of your great Promoters of Civilization. We believe that it will be possible to reach a mutual understanding in all questions in which your new undertaking overlaps into the territory in which we have hitherto been working, and in particular we hope that your extensive investigations will make valuable additions to our collection of inscriptions from Asia Minor. If by reason of our experience in the Orient, now covering many years, we can in any way aid the undertaking inaugurated by you, it will give us pleasure to render such aid, and we should be particularly rejoiced, if it could be possible for both parties to unite their scientific forces in a common work that has a common goal in view.

(Signed) EMIL REISCH.

**Endorsement of German Universities.**

(Translation.)

University of Berlin.

Every archaeologist who understands the situation will ardently desire to further to the best of his ability a scheme at once so important and so well worked out, and to ask for its realization, and so I venture to address you in order to support the petition in the warmest manner and to beg that the subvention asked for be granted.

For most of the immense territory of the peninsula of Asia

Minor we have hardly got beyond a superficial reconnaissance, in which what lay in the way was found and published. Even the maps, as pointed out at length by Sterrett, are wholly unsatisfactory and whole regions are still terra incognita. **And yet Asia Minor harbors numerous important problems that can only be solved by a systematic exploration conducted according to a concerted plan.** In the first place the complicated questions of the more ancient ethnography of Asia Minor must be answered. . . . The recent discoveries in Boghaz-kiöi have shown how immeasurably great are the discoveries that may be made, and it was these discoveries that led to the exhaustive investigation of this great site.

Another enterprise is the discovery and scientific description of the monuments of the ancient native art of which the rock-cut tombs of Paphlagonia and Phrygia are known, partially at least, whereas very much still remains to be done for Lydia, and without doubt even the groups of monuments mentioned will be very considerably augmented (and this is true of those of Cilicia and Cappadocia).

But the exploration of Asia Minor for the Hellenistic period is of no less importance. As yet we have only the most meagre information in regard to the organization of the Seleucid kingdom, the development of municipal government, the spread of Greek culture and the assimilation of the native nationalities by Hellenism, and what information we have is based in the main on isolated inscriptions which are of the greatest importance; it may be assumed with certainty that this material will be increased very greatly. Connected therewith are the monuments of the Pergamenian and Roman period, in which the Hellenistic civilization in Asia Minor attained to its fullest development. And this civilization has the greatest significance for the understanding of **THE EARLY CHRISTIAN PERIOD**. For, as is well known, no country was more important for the spread and internal development of Christianity in the first centuries than was Asia Minor, and no country received the new religion with such eagerness; apart from the Nile-valley only the Roman Province of Africa can be compared with it. Asia Minor main-

tained this leading rôle throughout the whole long epoch of the Byzantine empire, whose real centre lay entirely in Asia Minor. And in the Byzantine period in Asia Minor a series of the most weighty problems in the history of civilization await their solution, especially in the province of the development of the Oriental-Byzantine Art.

It need hardly be said that what is true of Asia Minor is also in the main, true of the provinces of Syria. For the Hellenistic period, for the history of the Seleucid empire, and for the beginnings of Christianity the problems are the same as in Asia Minor. But the scientific exploitation of Syria is far behind that of Asia Minor. I need only point out here that of the numerous mounds of débris that covers the ancient cities, and royal seats of Northern Syria, on the Amanus, Sendjirli alone has been investigated up to the present time, while the ruins of Carchemish (Djerâbis) that lie on the surface, are insufficiently known; the same is true of the cities of the imperial times, Baalbek and Palmyra. Similar problems exist everywhere in the whole country (Syria), and they need not be enumerated separately.

The project which Professor Sterrett has developed attempts to attack in a most comprehensive and systematic way the problems that I have briefly outlined. It is evident that for the execution of his plan a long series of years and large and certain resources are necessary; without such certainty it could not even be undertaken. But it is a programme with which hardly any other one can vie in respect to importance for the most varied branches of science. For that reason this Project, as outlined, is worthy, if any scheme is worthy. That Professor Sterrett is fitted to lead such an expedition has been proved by his past work, and it is confirmed afresh by the present project.

(Signed) DR. EDUARD MEYER,

Professor an der Universität Berlin, Mitglied der Königlich-preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

(Translation.)

University of Berlin.

It is with lively interest that I have heard that a man as tried and experienced as Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett can place his ability and his powers of organization at the service of an undertaking looking to the exploration of Asia Minor on a large scale. As one who has an especially warm interest in antiquities and inscriptions I should welcome gladly such an undertaking. The practical sense of the explorer mentioned will see to it that attainable goals will be striven for and that the problems undertaken will be solved. The reprehensible maxim "in magnis voluisse satis" has done much harm to science; an archæological undertaking, and more particularly, an excavation, is not to be judged by the "voluisse," nor even by the "finds," but exclusively by the publication. But precisely in that matter the name of Sterrett would seem to guarantee that the Publication will be completed. . . . . Another point must be regarded as a matter of course, namely, an agreement with those who are already in Asia Minor—with the Austrians (**Tituli Asiae Minoris**), the Berlin Museum (that is, with Dr. Th. Wiegand, Constantinople), Philippson (Geological Exploration of Western Asia Minor). An association with the experienced leaders of these undertakings will make the expedition doubly attractive.

All that can be done for the improvement of the map will be welcomed with joy.

But the best thing that I can wish is a good and a rich field for excavations. Incidentally I remark that my private longings are directed more to the Greeks than to the Barbarians, more to the historical period than to the Origines, but still every really scientific mind must welcome every scientific discovery, a philologist must welcome the discovery of a new bug, and it is to be hoped that the scientist would welcome the discovery of a new letter from Alexander the Great.

(Signed) FREIHERR HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN,  
Professor in the University of Berlin; Excavator of Thera.

(Translation.)

University of Berlin.

It has come to our knowledge that Professor Sterrett of Cornell University has in view to ask for financial support to enable him to carry on a work of research in Asia Minor, and that it is a **matter of importance for him to have the opinion of foreign experts**. Accordingly we shall give expression briefly to our views in regard to the scientific questions; the personality of Mr. Sterrett is so tried that it needs no recommendation. On the western sea-board of Asia Minor almost all enlightened nations have important undertakings, some of which have been completed, while with others they will be engaged for years to come. America undertook the splendid task of excavating the provincial city of Assos, **and then dropped it**. In the interior, on the contrary, in spite of many travels, made more particularly by Sir William Ramsay, the investigation of the monuments that are above the ground has not been carried out. **Thanks, particularly to the building of railways, the country is being settled more and more, and destruction follows in its wake.** On the other hand in the last decades scholars have been paying more and more attention to the pre-christian and to the early Christian periods, and also to the Byzantine and Seljukian periods. Accordingly, it is a very great and a very urgent undertaking to save for science all that is still above ground, buildings, sculptures, paintings, inscriptions, before it be too late. Aye, surface research work must be regarded as more important than any excavation of a site that is not threatened by destruction because used as a quarry for building material. But on the other hand, that very many seats of ancient civilization in the interior of Asia Minor are in need of systematic excavation becomes more patent every day, now that the historical importance of the pre-hellenic peoples of Cappadocia and Cilicia has been proven from the Oriental documents and latterly from discoveries in Asia Minor itself.

It is not our business to give advice in regard to the combination of excavations and surface research, or in regard to the limits of this or that kind of investigation. **But it is our opinion that the interior of Asia Minor is a region where large resources**

and that too for a long period of time are necessary in order to investigate and to preserve historical monuments of universal importance, and there can hardly be a difference of opinion on that subject among scholars the world over. The promoters of the plan may be sure that they will render a great service to historical science in the widest sense, if they adopt and carry out the plans of Mr. Sterrett.

(Signed) AD. ERMAN,  
KEKULÉ VON STRADONITZ,  
A. HARNACK,  
ULRICH VON WILAMOWITZ-  
MOELLENDORFF,  
OTTO HIRSCHFELD.

In regard to this utterance of these scholars (including the letters from the other Professors of the University of Berlin) Sir William Ramsay writes:

My Dear Sterrett:—

You could not have a stronger support than this.  
I find that people refrain from supporting (your) scheme, lest it should interfere with me; so I must explain (to them) that I am in hearty sympathy.

(Signed) W. M. RAMSAY.

University of Berlin,  
General-Verwaltung der Königlichen Museen.  
Kgl. Museum für Völkerkunde.  
Berlin, den 22 August, 1910.

I hasten to congratulate you on the energetic step you are taking, and I wish you a full measure of success. In particular I could not make use of fitter words than those used by Erman, Kekulé, Harnack, v. Wilamowitz, and Hirschfeld. There is indeed no doubt that surface research is very urgent both in Anatolia and Syria, for each day brings with it the destruction of important material. I really do not know how an enlightened institution could invest money in a more useful way than in surface research in Western Asia.

If a large sum could be granted, I could wish that you might excavate Tell Neb-u-mind, the ancient Kadesh on the Orontes River, the famous capital of the Hittites in the times of Rameses II. I know no better place in Western Asia. It would be an undertaking demanding from thirty to forty years for its accomplishment and it would require at the very least from \$20,000 to \$25,000 each year, but the results would certainly be most glorious, and would probably cast into the shade all other great excavations in the Orient.

(Signed) PROF. VON LUSCHAN.

(Translation.) University of Berlin, 26 Sept. 1910.

An exploration on such a scale is sure to yield rich results of the most various kinds. It must be placed on a firm basis, and must not be limited to two or three seasons, but go on regularly year after year, with such means, and according to such methods, as place and circumstances demand, much in the same way as our Deutsche Orientgesellschaft works in Assyria and Babylonia. If you succeed in carrying out your plan, you will open a new epoch for our knowledge of antiquity.

ED. SACHAU.

University of Berlin.

(Translation.) Berlin, den 27 August 1910.

I must call attention to the tremendous importance of the proposed undertaking, both from the point of view of science and of the history of civilization. If an endowed institution should make a portion of its means available for archæological research in Asia Minor and Syria, it would contribute thereby not merely to the lifting of the veil from a past that leads us back to the cradle of mankind, but it would also bring a stream of light and civilization to a belated and half-petrified world that is now for the first time beginning to be receptive of the enlightened ideals of the Occident. In this respect, too, the realization of the proposed plan would enable us to gain a broad and a blessed outlook into the future.

(Signed) PROFESSOR SCHIEMANN,  
Professor of History in the University of Berlin.

(Translation.)

University of Berlin.

am Oct. 1910.

For the success of a great undertaking, as planned by Professor Sterrett, three things are necessary: 1. the plan must be good, 2. the man who is to execute it must be good, 3. the money for its execution must be abundant. When all these good things are combined, as they are in the present case, great things may be hoped for.

(Signed) H. DIELS.

(Translation.)

University of Berlin,

Berlin, d. 28 Oktober 1910.

I subscribe most heartily to the emphatic approval given to the plan by certain Professors of the University of Berlin.

(Signed) PROFESSOR DR. ERICH PREUNER.

University of Berlin,

Dec. 16, 1910.

I am quite certain that the highly cultured Americans of great wealth will recognize the great blessing which the undertaking planned by Professor Sterrett and Sir W. M. Ramsay will bring to science and to the knowledge of the world's culture. There is in my opinion no doubt that such an expedition, if furnished with sufficient means, will make discoveries that will astonish the entire cultured world.

(Signed) EDUARD NORDEN.

Embassy of the United States of America,

Berlin, August 30, 1910.

After the favorable testimony regarding your proposal offered by men so highly qualified to give an opinion as Sir William Ramsay and the Professors of the University of Berlin I feel that any word from me would almost seem impertinent; but I trust it will not seem inappropriate for me to say that you could not have higher approval in Germany than that contained in the letters printed in your pamphlet.

(Signed) DAVID J. HILL.

(Translation.)

University of Jena,

Jena, 31 October 1910.

Professor Sterrett's magnificent plan for a systematical exploration of Asia Minor and Northern Syria can be sure of the warmest welcome by all who have a scientific interest in the fortunes of Asia Minor. Their number is exceedingly large. The great historical importance of this highway of the nations becomes ever clearer, for it is in Asia Minor that the weightiest problems of ancient, oriental and classical history meet and cross; it is in Asia Minor that we are continually discovering new strata of the many civilizations that have swept over it; it is the civilization of Asia Minor that has radiated cultural influences even beyond the limits of antiquity. But in spite of numerous journeys and excavations, there is an immeasurably wide and highly promising field in which work has hardly been begun. And the gigantic undertaking can be accomplished and all treasures brought to light only by a systematic research that exploits the country historically and archaeologically step by step and in every direction, and for which sufficient means have been guaranteed for a long period of time. The personality of J. R. S. Sterrett, who is himself distinguished as a scientific worker and traveller, makes it certain that the plan will be carried out in a really scientific way. It is most highly desirable that the subvention asked for be granted.

(Signed) WALTHER JUDEICH,  
BOTHO GRAEF,  
B. DELBRÜCK,  
W. STAERK,  
A. UNGNAD,  
H. LIETZMANN,  
E. DIEHL,  
W. LIEBENAM,  
DR. GEORG GÖTZ,  
R. HIRZEL,  
EUGEN WILHELM,  
B. PICK.

Münzkabinett des Herzoglichen Hauses,  
(Translation.)

Gotha, 1 Septemb. 1910.

The most eminent archaeologists of all countries have borne abundant testimony to the enormous gains that mankind at large would reap for the knowledge of its earliest history from the proposed undertaking, and I can only agree with what they have said. But they have not mentioned the department of greatest interest to me, and so I may point out that a systematic exploration of Asia Minor and Syria would probably bring results of the greatest importance for Numismatics. I may mention the fact that coined money, so indispensable to-day, was invented in Asia Minor. Excavations will disclose to us what kinds of money were in use before the invention of coined money and how the Babylonian standard came to Europe through Asia Minor and Syria; it will be possible to assign to special regions the numerous kinds of most ancient coins of unknown provenience by observing the frequency of their recurrence, and thereby we should be able to solve the old problem as to whether the Greeks or the Lydians invented coined money. More than that, the store of ancient coins of later date and known provenience would be greatly increased, and, as heretofore, these coins would shed fresh light on the history, the governmental administration, and the religion of cities and countries. It is therefore to be desired that in the expeditions of the future at least some of the members should be instructed to acquire in advance a knowledge of Numismatics, in order that the proper attention may be paid to coins, for these small objects often teach us more than larger ones.

Scholars are in unanimous agreement that the leadership of so great and many-sided an undertaking could not be given to any one with more appropriateness than to Professor Sterrett. My agreement therewith would be unnecessary, but for the fact that I am in a position to bring into the field the name of one whose voice, though mute in the grave, is still authoritative. When Professor Sterrett was living in Berlin after his return from the Wolfe Expedition, at the request of **Theodor Mommsen** I helped him work up for the *Supplementa of the Corpus*

Inscriptionum Latinarum the Latin inscriptions collected by him on his two great journeys. I remember how pleasant and instructive this work with Professor Sterrett was to me, and I know the respect which Professor Mommsen entertained for the achievements of the American scholar, and how he admired the endurance displayed on those difficult journeys. If Mommsen were alive to-day he would without doubt greet the proposed undertaking with the greatest joy and support it.

If the undertaking can be carried out in the fullest extent planned by Professor Sterrett, it will bring the greatest honor to America and to those who bring the plan to fruition.

There are still people in all European countries who are outraged because monuments of art and antiquity are wandering to America, and who feel that the Americans have no right to own such things. These people would be appeased and would recognize the fact that American collections have equal rights with European collections, if they could learn from the undertaking of so tremendous a scientific task that, in this line too, America knows, not only how to **TAKE**, but also how to **GIVE**.

(Signed) DR. BEHRENDT PICK,

Direktor des Münzkabinetts; Professor der Numismatik an der Universität Jena. Hon. Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, etc.

University of Munich,

(Translation.)

München, 3 Nov. 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for an exhaustive scientific exploration of Asia Minor and Syria seems to us to deserve every conceivable encouragement. By his former work and journeys Professor Sterrett has won the right to be regarded as the natural leader of such an expedition. His clearly stated plan to undertake an exhaustive exploration of every separate province, to be inaugurated by journeys and excavations, to be continued for a long period of time, to be conducted in friendly cooperation with the work of other nations and in concert with its leaders, meets with our complete approbation. Just in pro-

portion as the modern era, with its easy means of intercommunication, is taking rapid possession of the ancient home of civilization, now but just awaking from its long sleep, just so imperative becomes the necessity for a careful historical exploration, which takes within its purview and saves from destruction all the remains of antiquity. Nothing short of an organization that is to live for a long time and that has large means at its command can achieve really lasting results in this field. By endowing the undertaking liberally, an institution or a man will be doing a service to the knowledge of the history of human civilization that cannot easily be valued highly enough.

(Signed) FR. VOLLMER,  
FR. W. FREIHERR v. BISSING,  
A. REHM,  
A. HEISENBERG,  
F. v. REBER,  
E. LOMMATSCH,  
E. DRERUP,  
W. OTTO,  
PAUL WOLTERS,  
O. CRUSIUS,  
I. v. MÜLLER,  
ROBERT POHLMANN,  
C. WEYMAN.

University of Munich.

(Translation.) Redaktion der Byzantinischen Zeitschrift.

I am firmly convinced that the realization of the magnificent project would be a boon to science in an especially high degree, and the branches which I represent in particular, namely, the investigation of the Early Christian and Byzantine periods of history in Asia Minor, would be largely benefited thereby. If an American institution could supply the means for the complete realization and execution of the project worked out by so distinguished an expert as J. R. S. Sterrett, it would do a tremendous and a lasting service to science, and would add a new

and an imperishable leaf to America's crown won in the province of humanity's idealism.

(Signed) K. KRUMBACHER.

Redakteur der Byz. Zeitschrift; o. Professor an der Universität München; Mitglied der k. bayr. Akademie der Wiss.; korresp. Mitglied der Akademien in Paris, London, Wien, Petersburg, u. s. w. (Recently deceased).

University of Göttingen,  
(Translation.) Göttingen, 18 September 1910.

I can only concur, with the deepest conviction, in the principles and views laid down by you in your Outline of a Plan for Archaeological Research, etc., and my colleagues whose names are subscribed hereto agree with me in this view. Systematic research in the interior of Asia Minor is certainly one of the most urgent and most promising tasks of historical science in its widest sense. We join the representative scholars consulted by you in the heart felt wish that the means may be made available for this purpose, and we agree with them in their confidence in you as the leader of the great undertaking.

In regard to its conduct we beg leave to make the following remarks: 1. The work should be undertaken province by province, as you yourself point out. 2. Excavations must be undertaken after a thorough-going search for everything that is still above the ground. Sir William Ramsay is correct in his statement that **excavations** alone can make real and substantial additions to our knowledge. It is true that **every** systematically undertaken and properly conducted excavation guarantees important results, even though these results are often, perhaps are usually, different from what was expected. 3. From the outset a part of the programme must be an exhaustive and a speedy publication of the results. 4. For this purpose a permanent staff of scholars devoting themselves exclusively to this work is necessary. 5. And it would be greatly to be desired, if, in addition to this permanent staff, a number of young scholars, chosen from the various nations, might be allowed to come in

as transient workers, in order to help the good work along, and in order at the same time to acquire the incomparable training that must needs result from such coöperation.

May the entire plan soon be realized and be conducted to a successful issue,—that is our wish for you and for science.

(Signed) G. KÖRTE,  
F. LEO,  
P. WENDLAND,  
G. BUSOLT,  
M. POHLENZ,  
K. SETHE.

University of Münster.

(Translation.) Münster i. W., den 16 Oktober, 1910.

The problems in Asia Minor that still await solution by modern science are so great that they demand the united effort of all enlightened nations. The antiquities that are still extant above ground, and in part even those that lie beneath the soil, are threatened with annihilation because of the steadily increasing development of the country, and for that reason the necessity of rescuing them from destruction has become so imperative that the slow work, alone possible with the modest means hitherto available to European scholars, no longer suffices. Therefore all scholars must rejoice at the hopeful prospect that America may furnish to science the means wherewith to undertake on a large scale this necessary work. This joy is all the greater, because, along with the prospect of seeing the work itself inaugurated, there comes the certainty that the man who could have the enlightened wish to promote research so greatly, will also find the right man, with the will and the ability, to conduct the work, and that young scholars, not merely from his native country, but from the world at large, will be found in abundance, whose joy it will be to place themselves at his disposal at all times.

(Signed) O. SEECK,  
W. KROLL,  
PAUL CAUER,

K. MÜNSCHER,  
P. E. SONNENBERG,  
O. HOFFMANN,  
F. KOEPP.

University of Leipzig,  
(Translation.) Leipzig, 27 November 1910.

The undersigned Professors of all the sciences of the past, of geography, of church history, and of the history of art, in the University of Leipzig, endorse the petition of Professor Sterrett with the greatest emphasis, and beg that his enlightened countrymen may supply him with a staff of scholars and architects and put it into his power to undertake at an early date and to carry through with all the speed possible a thorough archaeological exploration of Asia Minor and Syria, by means of journeys of investigation and excavation, for the whole field of antiquity, including the early Christian period.

The importance and the urgency of such an undertaking for all the sciences named above does not stand in need of proof, in view of all that has already been said on the subject, nor does Professor Sterrett's eminent fitness to direct the great undertaking. Professor Sterrett himself has clearly stated that the work already begun by scholars of other nations in the same wide field shall in no way be interfered with, because they are in no sense antagonistic to his comprehensive plans.

(Signed) J. H. LIPSIUS,  
FRANZ STUDNICZKA,  
ULRICH WILCKEN,  
ERICH BETHE,  
R. HEINZE,  
V. GARDTHAUSEN,  
THEODOR SCHREIBER,  
EDGAR MARTINI,  
HEINRICH ZIMMERN,  
GEORG STEINDORFF,  
F. H. WEISSBACH,  
JOSEPH PARTSCH,  
ALB. HAUCK.

University of Leipzig,  
Archäologisches Institut, Leipzig, Universität, Albertinum 2.  
(Translation.)

den 28 August 1910.

The realization of the plan for an exhaustive exploration of Asia Minor is of course for every archaeologist "a consummation devoutly to be wish'd." In order to prove this in detail, I should have to repeat what so many scholars, among them Germans, have written to you with more or less exhaustiveness. Even the natural limits of such an undertaking, demanded by respect for the work of other nations already begun, have already been pointed out, for instance, in the letter of Wiegand. Therefore I may content myself with the emphatic statement of my agreement with the unanimous wishes of scholars, and with the expression of the hope that, with abundant means at your command, you may return right soon and right often to Anatolia, whence you have already brought to us so much that is valuable.

(Signed) FRANZ STUDNICZKA,  
Ord. Prof. der Archaeologie.

University of Königsberg,  
Translation.) Königsberg i. Pr., den 12 Oktober 1910.

We welcome with joy Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett's plan for scientific research and excavations in Asia Minor and Syria on a large scale, and we feel justified in predicting that the expedition will be abundantly successful, both because, by his former explorations, Mr. Sterrett has proved his fitness for the calling, and because he has the cooperation of so excellent an expert on Asia Minor as Sir William Ramsay. The regions in question have all been explored merely on the surface or else not at all, and they promise the richest results for the extension of our knowledge not only in geography, but more particularly in all branches of history, archaeology, and historical ethnography. With our whole heart we wish for Mr. Sterrett the award of a very large subvention so that he may be enabled to carry out

his plan fully. For he cannot attain his lofty goal unless he be supplied with money in abundance. **Many scholars will be greatly pleased, if a staff of natural scientists could accompany the expedition.**

(Signed) A. LUDWICH,  
P. ROST,  
J. TOLKIEHN,  
FRANZ RÜHL,  
SCHULTHESS,  
O. ROSSBACH,  
R. SCHUBERT,  
R. WÜNSCH,  
M. BRAUN.

(Translation.)

University of Kiel,

Kiel, Nov. 23, 1910.

We hail Professor Sterrett's project with the keenest joy and approval, **because the scientific exploration of Asia Minor and Syria belongs to the most urgent tasks confronting scholars**, and because the development of the country, now advancing more rapidly, endangers the ancient monuments more and more every year. What has been done hitherto in these countries by different nations guarantees that the research planned by Sterrett will be conducted with a complete understanding of the peculiarities of the country and with the accumulated experience of modern science. Sterrett himself is well known as an admirable expert and successful explorer of Asia Minor and in Sir William Ramsay he will have a tried and experienced counsellor and helper.

If Sterrett's hopes are fulfilled, and if, in carrying out his plan, exhaustive work is done province by province, and if the surface research is extended to all kinds of monuments from prehistorical to Christian and Mohammedan antiquities, and is supplemented by exhaustive excavation of important sites, **the gain to the most varied branches of science will be immense.**

All nations will congratulate America with a full heart on such a feat.

(Signed) BRUNO SAUER,  
A. SCHÖNE,  
E. BICKEL,  
E. SUDHAUS,  
C. A. VOLQUARDSEN,  
F. JACOBY,  
GERHARD FICKER.

University of Freiburg in Breisgau.

(Translation.)

Freiburg i. Br. 25 August 1910.

I do not hesitate to characterize the project as one of the highest importance. Its realization will give all archaeologists, historians, and geographers in the entire civilized world the greatest satisfaction. . . . With very few exceptions the lack of sufficient means has rendered scientific research in Asia Minor and Northern Syria ineffective and unsatisfactory. . . . The map of the country is in a deplorable condition. Whole regions, many square miles in extent, are still as unknown as the interior of Africa. And those regions are not primeval forests or deserts, either, but are found in a country of an ancient civilization that conceals a wealth of treasures dating from antiquity and of monuments illustrating its history, and is still densely populated.

The monuments of antiquity in Asiatic Turkey are disappearing every day more and more. It is high time that the enlightened nations, whose very civilization had its origin, in a great measure, in these countries, should unite in the earnest endeavor to preserve and investigate the ruins and monuments of Asia Minor and Syria.

(Signed) DR. ERNST FABRICIUS,

Professor der alten Geschichte a.d. Universität Freiburg i. Br.; Mitglied der Centraldirektion des Archäologischen Instituts; Dirigent der Reichs-Limeskommission.

University of Halle—Wittenberg,

(Translation.) Halle (Saale) d. 20 Oktober 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for scientific research in Asia Minor is drawn on broad and comprehensive lines. We welcome it with great joy. The personality of Professor Sterrett gives high guarantee that the undertaking will be conducted with care and energy, and it promises to advance very greatly the most divergent branches of historical knowledge, particularly geography, ethnology, the science of classical and oriental antiquity, the science of language, the history of art, the history of the Church, etc. By granting the means for the realization of this plan, service of exceeding importance to science will have been performed.

(Signed) C. ROBERT,  
G. WISSOWA,  
OTTO KERN,  
ALFRED PHILIPPSON,  
A. GOLDSCHMIDT,  
KARL PRAECHTER,  
K. BROCKELMANN.

University of Halle,

(Translation.) Halle, den 7 September 1910.

The undertaking is important, it is rich in promise; it is urgent; the moment chosen is as favorable as possible; the plan has been conceived with extraordinary skill and with extraordinary special knowledge; Dr. Sterrett, by reason of his learning, his powers of observation, and his experience, is the most suitable person conceivable for the task, the successful accomplishment of which promises to bring new light to science and to blaze new roads.

And so I can only beg most earnestly that Dr. Sterrett be supplied with means in abundance for the accomplishment of his admirable plan; for it concerns a matter in which the whole scientific world is most keenly interested.

(Signed) CARL ROBERT.

(Translation.)

University of Breslau,  
Breslau, im September 1910.

The proposed exploration of the soil of Asia Minor and Syria promises limitless gains for our knowledge of pre-Christian and early Christian civilization. We should like to call attention particularly to Cilicia and Antioch along with Daphne. We give expression to our firm conviction that a person or an institution could in no way do a greater service to the scientific knowledge of the history of the civilization of mankind than by granting the means for the execution of the plan of Professor Sterrett.

(Signed) RICHARD FOERSTER,  
GEORG KAUFMANN,  
ALFRED GERCKE,  
FRANZ SKUTSCH,  
CONRAD CICHORIUS,  
OTTO SCHRADER.

(Translation.)

University of Heidelberg,  
Heidelberg, 30 Dezember 1910.

The plan for an extensive work of research in Asia Minor and Syria is of the greatest importance for historical, archaeological, and geographical studies in the widest sense, but more particularly for the history of Prehellenic and Hellenic culture, as well as of Christianity and Islam. The more imminent the danger of the utter annihilation of the treasures that lie both above and beneath the soil of Asia Minor, the more urgent and imperative becomes the duty, while yet there is time, of saving these invaluable records for the knowledge of the history of civilization for millenniums.

The undersigned believe that a service of the first magnitude will be rendered to science by carrying Professor Sterrett's plan into execution.

Our colleague, Professor Schoell, who is at present absent in Italy, writes that he agrees most heartily with this our endorsement.

(Signed) F. BOLL,  
PROF. DR. BRANDT,  
WILLE,  
C. BEZOLD,  
H. RANKE,  
K. HAMPE,  
J. WEISS,  
G. UHLIG,  
G. A. GERHARD,  
DR. BARTHOLOMAE,  
HETNER,  
H. VON SCHUBERT,  
DOMASCZEWSKI,  
BEER.

University of Heidelberg,

Heidelberg, 26, xii, 1910.

(Translation.) I hope that Professor Sterrett's scientific plans may be promoted by everybody and be completely successful.

(Signed) FR. SCHOELL.

University of Heidelberg.

I hear with the greatest pleasure that there will be some hope of seeing a subvention granted for the furtherance of Professor Sterrett's plan for a general survey of the lesser known parts of Asia Minor and other oriental countries important for our knowledge of history of mankind from the very first beginning of historical times till the times of triumphing Christianity.

I cannot but applaud as strongly as I can the excellent plan of my colleague of Cornell and express my ardent wish that a way may be found for carrying into effect what is certainly the most heart-felt desire of every archaeologist. And there can be no doubt but that Prof. Sterrett has more claim than anybody else to do such a work.

(Signed) FRIEDRICH VON DUHN,

Professor of Classical Archæology at the University of Heidelberg.

University of Greifswald,  
(Translation.) Greifswald, den 23 December 1910.

We welcome with the greatest joy Professor Sterrett's plan for archaeological research in the interior of Asia Minor and Syria. Every one who has ever travelled in Asia Minor knows with what rapidity the very important records of ancient civilizations are being destroyed by the ignorance of the inhabitants, and what immeasurable harm has already been done to science because of it. We regard it as an imperative demand of science that an end be put to this as soon as possible and as thoroughly as possible. The name of Sterrett, high in repute in the scholarly world, gives us the assurance that narrow, special interests will not be given preference, but that, as true historical sense demands, equal attention will be paid to monuments of all times and all civilizations.

(Signed) DR. ERICH PERNICE,  
DR. ULMANN,  
DR. BERNHEIM,  
DR. WALTER OTTO,  
KARL HOSIUS,  
H. SCHÖNE.

University of Greifswald,  
(Translation.) Greifswald, 22, xii, 10.

Professor Sterrett's project for research in Asia Minor and Syria meets with my complete approval. For, who could be so blind as to fail to see the many immense benefits which the realization of his plan would bring to every branch of the science of the past, to geography, and to the history of religion?

(Signed) C. HOSIUS.

University of Strassburg,  
Strassburg, den 19 Dez, 1910.

Explorations and excavations in Asia Minor and in Syria have become one of the most important and most urgent tasks of Biblical, Classical, and Oriental archaeologists. Everybody

familiar with the work done in those countries within the last fifty years knows what wonderful results have been obtained there, how milleniums of the history of mankind have been elucidated: nations, languages, and civilizations whose memory had vanished entirely have come to life again, and our knowledge has been increased tremendously. On the other hand, there is just at the present great danger that many invaluable records of the past may be destroyed and be forever lost to science, since railways are being traced all over the Ottoman Empire in Asia, and since the building activity and the cultivation of the soil are growing rapidly. Professor Littmann, who was a member of two American Archaeological Expeditions to Syria, witnessed this progress himself: many a fine building, many an important inscription which he had seen intact in 1899 he saw destroyed in 1904: the ruins had been preyed upon by the natives and by railway-builders and been used as quarries.—

We, therefore, are thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. Sterrett's plans and recommend most strongly that he be supported as effectively and as quickly as possible.

(Signed) B. KEIL,  
R. LAQUEUR,  
W. SPIEGELBERG,  
R. REITZENSTEIN,  
E. LITTMANN.

University of Giessen,

(Translation.)

Giessen, den 16 Dezember 1910.

Professor Sterrett's grand outline of a plan for the exploration of ancient sites in Asia Minor and Syria can be sure of universal endorsement, and it deserves to be promoted and supported by all who can do so. Such an enterprise endowed with sufficient means and carried through systematically gives promise of the richest results in all branches of the science of the past as well as for prehistoric times, for the middle ages, and for modern times. We hope that it may be made possible for

our American colleague to carry his plan into execution. That would mark the inauguration of one of the most urgent and pressing tasks that confronts science.

(Signed) CARL WATZINGER,  
MAX L. STRACK,  
W. SIEVERS,  
FRIEDR. SCHWALLY,  
ALFRED KÖRTE,  
J. HALLER,  
G. ROLOFF,  
OTTO IMMISCH,  
HERMANN GUNKEL.

University of Marburg,  
(Translation.) Marburg, 25 Dec. 1910.

Professor Sterrett opens up the broad perspective of far-reaching archaeological undertakings that in point of fact should not be postponed longer. Aside from the publications in regard to explorations already made in Asia Minor, a visit I made to the scenes of excavations, such as Troy, Ephesus, Magnesia, showed me clearly what a wealth of monuments in Anatolia are still to be raised. I applaud Professor Sterrett's idea of arousing interest in archaeological and historical research. His success would advance science, whose progress is desired by all civilized nations as a unit.

(Signed) LUDWIG V. SYBEL.

University of Tübingen,  
(Translation.) Tübingen, 24 Dez. 1910.

We have read with the greatest pleasure Professor Sterrett's many-sided outline of a plan for the comprehensive investigation of the past of Asia Minor. The expeditions that have hitherto been made into the interior of Asia Minor show how much there was and is still to be learnt by the study and description merely of what is above ground, and therefore we greet with undisguised pleasure the hope that it may be made

possible for him to organize the study of Asia Minor and its monuments on a broad basis, and in particular by means of excavations of every kind to make the soil become vocal in the widest sense.

On every side the scholars of to-day are demanding that light be thrown upon the scenes of the early archaic culture of Aeolia and Ionia. The question of the end of the art of Mycenae and Crete, of its transformation and expansion in post-mycenaean times; the question of its relation to Homer; the certain segregation and sortition of the varied oriental deposits in the archaic art of the Grecian Orient; the proto-ionic architecture and the beginning of sculpture; the hotly contested problem of the history of Hellenistic-Roman art, whether the impulse came from the Orient or from Rome,—all these problems and many more besides await their solution from the soil of Asia Minor. There is hardly a period from the beginning of historical life in Greece down to the end of antiquity that does not stand in need of illumination from Asia Minor.

(Signed) F. NOACK,  
W. SCHMID,  
G. GUNDERMANN,  
E. KORNEMANN,  
W. GOETZ,  
H. GUNTER.

University of Bonn,

(Translation.)

Bonn, 27, 12, 10.

Professor Sterrett's plan to organize a systematic exploration of Asia Minor, a study of its geography, and an excavation of its ruined sites, seems to me to be both important and promising. From the times of the kingdoms of Asia Minor of the third and second milleniums before Christ, and more especially from the times of the Hittites on down through the times of Greek, Roman, Christian culture until the period of the Islamic peoples, the importance of Asia Minor for Universal History was immensely tremendous and decisive. But at the

present moment we can only form conjectures as to its decisive importance, because the western seaboard alone has been examined carefully, while the interior and the southern seaboard still await exploration. According to all accounts great ruins are found everywhere above ground. To use the spade systematically on all these sites is a task as attractive as it is urgent. Even for the history of Assyria and Babylonia, to which in the first instance my own studies are directed, paying results are to be expected along special lines.

Scholars would be filled with the greatest satisfaction and with the most lively gratitude, if, in the interest of science in general, the means could be found wherewith to inaugurate this splendid enterprise, which should be very comprehensive and systematic, if positive results are to be attained.

(Signed) PROF. DR. A. WIEDEMANN.

University of Würzburg,

(Translation.)

Würzburg, den 23 Dezember 1910.

It is not necessary to go into details concerning the importance of Professor Sterrett's plan for research in this home of ancient civilizations for Art, History, Ethnology, Geography, Geology, etc., and in short for the knowledge of the development of mankind in general. It is indeed a task "**worthy of the sweat of the noble.**" For that reason I have directed my attention in the first instance to the details of Professor Sterrett's plan, and I find in it an idea that seems to me to be epoch-making, to wit, the idea that the Director and his chief associates are to regard this work as one to be long continued, aye, even as a life-work, without being compelled to think of the question of support later on. By that means something extraordinary could be accomplished. In the case of many excavations the working-up of the finds for publication and their publication is delayed beyond measure or is done in an unsatisfactory manner, because the experts who took part in the work

were compelled to accept some position or other which left them no time for any other work. It would be an entirely new species of scientific undertaking, if men of great wealth would bring Professor Sterrett's idea to realization. In Europe we have long been entertaining the desire for the creation of research-positions for scholars, so that the incumbents might live wholly for science without being compelled to teach or without having any duties other than their work of research. On the occasion of the centennial celebration of the University of Berlin our Emperor announced the establishment of such centers of research for the natural sciences. But we shall probably have to wait a long time for the creation of a similar institution for the historical sciences. **May America take the lead in setting the world a good example.**

(Signed) DR. HEINRICH BULLE, Archaeology,

The undersigned concur with the Professor of Archaeology in the University of Würzburg in his conviction of the extraordinary importance of the project of Mr. Sterrett, and would regard its realization as a magnificent furtherance of science.

(Signed) M. VON SCHANZ,  
J. JOLLY,  
G. KRAUS,  
FR. REGEL,  
J. KAERST,  
TH. BOVERI,  
J. BECKENKAMP,  
OTTO STÄHLIN,  
THOMAS STANGL.

The investigations will be of immense value for the history of art in the middle ages, and particularly for the history of Romanesque and Gothic architecture.

F. KNAPP.

University of Rostock,  
(Translation.)

Rostock, den 3 März 1911.

The representatives of the science of the past in the University welcome with lively satisfaction the work planned by Professor Sterrett,—a work in which they are keenly interested and which will bring rich gains to science.

(Signed) PROFESSOR DR. T. GEFFCKEN,  
PROFESSOR DR. R. HELM,  
PROFESSOR DR. W. KOLBE,  
PROFESSOR DR. A. von SALIS.

#### Endorsement of Austro-Hungarian Universities.

University of Vienna.

The claims which Asia Minor and Syria have upon the quick and thorough action of the explorer are peculiarly strong and urgent. Not only were those countries through many centuries the seat of a high and original civilization; the remains of that civilization are grievously endangered and stand in need of a prompt and extensive action of salvation. Much has been lost already, and by far more is almost sure to be lost in the course of the next few years. The construction of railways and the increase of wealth generally are at the same time the greatest blessing to the present and future inhabitants and the most serious peril to the legacy of the past. Myriads of stones covered with inscriptions and with artistic chisel work are wandering and are going to wander to the lime-kiln. Treasures which to-day and tomorrow may yet be harbored and secured, will be irretrievably lost in the course of the next few years.

Let me in concluding express a hope that the work will in the end concur harmoniously with an undertaking begun long ago by the Imperial Academy of Vienna, disposing of much more modest means. Our goal is the construction of a Corpus Inscriptionum Asiae Minoris, the final embodying of the results of epigraphic research carried on in these countries in one vast collection. One volume only containing the inscriptions of Syria composed in the vernacular idiom of that province has

been hitherto published. But much has been done in the way of collecting the literary materials as well as in original research, chiefly in the southern provinces Caria, Syria, Pisidia, to pave the way for the prosecution of an enterprise which has been initiated by our lamented colleague Otto Benndorf and which has been fostered by the munificence of an Austrian nobleman, the Prince Johannes von Liechtenstein.

(Signed) THEODORE GOMPERZ.

(Translation.)

University of Vienna.

If the gentlemen connected with American munificence are inclined to listen to the words of a foreigner, I cannot hesitate to speak in favor of the project with all my energies. I am convinced that a thorough exploration of these regions would break the venerable, but mischievously idealistic spell of Hellas and Rome and lead to the recognition of truths that will shake to their foundation our notions of the development of civilization.

In Europe it is not possible to secure the means wherewith to carry into effect such a tremendous enterprise, because it does not run in the ruts of classical education. **America will introduce a new epoch in science, if it will boldly pave the way for the realization of Professor Sterrett's project.**

(Signed) JOS. STRZYGOWSKI.

Prof. a.d. Universität Wien. Verfasser von "Orient oder Rom" und "Kleinasien ein Neuland."

University of Innsbruck,

(Translation.)

Innsbruck, 27 Oktober 1910.

The combination of intensive and extensive research by means of excavations and travel is a happy thought; the excavations would be natural points of departure and centers for excursions, and the results of both would supplement each other. But the factors of chief moment are that the work be organized systematically and for a long period of time, and that its direction be committed to an experienced man and one

acquainted with the country. Only in that way will it be possible to carry on thorough and rapid work. And haste is an urgent necessity, more particularly for the objects of all kinds that are above the earth. My own experience in travel (Heberdey's) covering many years in the interest of the *Tituli Asiae Minoris* of our Vienna Academy has proved only too often to me and to my companions in the field how frequently and how rapidly small objects, aye, and large ones, too, fall a sacrifice to the ignorance and the fanaticism of the natives. How much of which science has no knowledge disappears every year can hardly be overestimated. A tremendous amount may still be saved by quick action—a rich harvest waits only for the reaper. If an endowed foundation will carry Professor Sterrett's plan into execution, it will place itself in the service of an undertaking, which, the longer it is deferred, becomes all the more insistently a scientific duty of our century. An enlightened institution would thereby render an everlasting service and one that would bless generations yet unborn.

(Signed) R. HEBERDEY,  
E. KALINKA,  
R. von SCALA,  
THOMAS FRIEDRICH.

University of Cracow,  
Cracow, 28 October 1910.

All classical scholars are agreed that a thorough investigation of the antiquities of Asia Minor and Syria is a most urgent and important task. Hitherto systematic research has been concentrated upon Western Asia Minor, but Paphlagonia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia contain many relics, as yet not satisfactorily described, of a primitive, autochthonous culture, which, in its day, must have exercised some influence on Hellenic art and civilisation. Hitherto, interest has been directed mainly to the spread of Hellenism among the barbarians; excavation and research in Asia Minor may serve to illustrate the opposite development, for it may show how far the Greeks were

indebted to the barbarians of those countries. This indebtedness is no longer mere theory: the Carian element in Cos and Crete is now an acknowledged fact; the racial origin of Minoan culture is to be looked for in Asia Minor. Austrian scholars have recently discovered Lydian inscriptions, some of whose characteristic letters have their parallels only in Etruscan and Umbro-Sammite writing. The finding of other Lydian inscriptions will probably solve the Etruscan mystery and prove that Herodotus was correct in assigning Lydian descent to the Tyrrhenians. Similar attention should be paid to Armenia, with its antique "Urartic" inscriptions and monuments, as well as to Syria, where, not long ago, the earliest dated traces of Indo-Europeans have been discovered, carrying us back to a period about 1500 years B. C. Finally, the powerful organisation and culture of the Hittites requires a thorough elucidation in regard to their ethnographical origin and their relations to their neighbors, both Aryan and Semitic.

Research in Asia Minor will throw light, not merely on the remote ages of history, but upon later periods as well. The inscriptions found on the western coasts of the peninsula have informed us in regard to such matters as the attitude of certain Asiatic towns during the war between the Seleucid and Ptolemaic kingdoms; school customs in old Miletus; a famous corporation of actors in the town of Teos; a proconsulate of Tacitus, otherwise unattested, at Mylasa, in Caria. Further investigation would no doubt produce entire clearness on such subjects of general interest as the organisation of the Seleucid state, the social development of town communities in Asia Minor, and their absorption, first by the Greek, and then by the Roman, civilisation.

Asia Minor was the home of an early Christian literature: witness Basil, the Gregories, Chrysostom. Syriac and Armenian literature have helped to perpetuate their writings, some of their works being preserved in translations into these languages only. There is every reason to expect new light on the development of Christian thought in the early middle ages from diligent research in Asia Minor. Still greater will be its

importance for deepening our insight into the development of early Christian and Byzantine art. The studies of Melchior de Vogüé and J. Strzygowski have proved that the treasures of the basilicas can be saved from utter destruction only by immediate action and by publication at an early moment; the magnificence of these basilicas may be inferred from Count Lanckoronski's work on the towns of Pamphylia and Pisidia.

The accomplishment of all these tasks will only be possible with the aid of ample financial means, sufficient for many years' patient labour at excavations in Asia Minor. Professor Sterrett's programme is excellent; it takes all difficulties into account; it embraces all epochs and countries; it is thoroughly scientific and practical; it is worthy of being realised by the help of an institution or rich man; no American is better qualified than Professor Sterrett to carry the programme into execution, as the work already done by him in Asia sufficiently testifies. Therefore, we, Professors in the Faculty of Letters of Cracow University, express our most emphatic approval of Professor Sterrett's plan.

(Signed) ADAM MIODONSKI,  
JAN ROZWADOWSKI,  
LEON STERNBACH,  
PIOTR BIENKOWSKI,  
KAZIMIERZ MORAWSKI,  
GEORGE MYCIELSKI.

University of Czernowitz,  
(Translation.) Czernowitz, 23 Oktober 1910.

Those who have conducted research in countries that were the home of an ancient civilization know that journeys in the interest of science are unsatisfactory; for route surveys, even when made with great care by persons who are not experts, are only makeshifts, and for a similar reason the treasures of natural science that lie along his road must be left unutilized by the traveler who is not a natural scientist; so too the archaeologist, who has studied on a given site the monuments that are above ground, must almost always leave the site with the dis-

heartening knowledge that even a little superficial digging would have increased the scientific value of his work many times. All these evils would be remedied by an expedition provided with ample means and the necessary staff of experts and planned to be continued for decades to come. With Professor Sterrett at its head such an expedition would be sure of success. On repeated journeys he has acquired the indispensable expert knowledge and has won for himself a place of honor among the explorers of the Orient by his archaeological and geographical work, whose accuracy could be admired and verified, for instance, by the Prague Expedition of 1902. The undertaking, in view of its importance, would arouse the interest of the whole enlightened world, and scholars, particularly in Austria, whose Imperial Academy and Archaeological Institute have for years been interested in the exploration of Asia Minor, will be glad to welcome colaborgers in this wide and still far from exhausted region.

(Signed) JUL. JÜTHNER,  
WALDIMIR MILKOWICZ,  
JOH. KROMAYER,  
ISIDOR HILBERG.

(Translation.)

University of Prague,

Deutsche Universität, Prag, den 30 November, 1910.

The undersigned representatives of the science of the past in the German University of Prague express their conviction that the plan proposed by Professor Sterrett for a comprehensive scientific exploration of Asia Minor deserves the warmest approval and support from every quarter. The exhaustive exploration of Asia Minor is perhaps the most important task demanded of practical archaeology and it will give rich and undreamed of results, which will advance in an equal degree other sciences, orientalistics and geography. But only a systematical and comprehensive enterprise, superseding the dissipated and often competing expeditions, that have been the rule hitherto, can bring about any great degree of success. The sooner the undertaking planned is realized the better it will be for science, for the de-

struction of the still existing antiquities by external agencies and by the hand of man progresses with the greatest rapidity,—every year of delay can bring about losses that can never be made good. To prove the importance of excavations precisely in Asia Minor, we need only point to the great discoveries in Boghaz-Kieui, leaving entirely out of consideration the discoveries on the western seaboard of the peninsula, at Pergamon, Ephesus, Miletus, and Priene. That Professor Sterrett is the proper man to inaugurate and to conduct the enterprise is known to every one who is familiar with his works, but his fitness can be appreciated best by the man who has had the opportunity—and one of the signers of this document has had the opportunity—of following in the footsteps and of verifying the work of Professor Sterrett in Asia Minor; his comprehensive keen-sightedness, and his energy will guarantee the success of any expedition.

(Signed) WILHELM KLEIN,  
ALOIS RZACH,  
CARL VON HOLZINGER,  
HEINRICH SWOBODA,  
OTTO PLASBERG.

Bohemian University of Prague,  
C. K. Archeologicky Ustav Ceske University,  
Prague, November 29, 1910.

The undersigned Professors in the Bohemian University of Prague welcome Professor Sterrett's splendid project. The importance of Asia Minor for the knowledge of the languages and the civilizations of antiquity has already been pointed out by so many prominent archaeologists and ethnographers that it is unnecessary for us to restate it. **At the present time the question of the origin of Byzantine culture is a problem of no less importance, and it has its centre in Asia Minor and Syria.**

(Signed) DR. LUBOR NIEDERLE,  
DR. JOSEF KRAL,  
DR. FRANTISEK GROH,  
DR. IG. VYSOKY,  
DR. ROB. NOVAK.

Hungarian University of Budapest,  
Budapest, 30 Nov. 1910.

**It will be the glory of America, if research in Asia Minor and Syria is organized,** in those parts of the old world, where treasures of the Hittite, Greek, Roman, and Christian civilizations lie hidden beneath the soil,—treasures that bewitch the souls of archaeologists and at the same time fill them with anguish, because of the knowledge that scores of monuments, which generous protectors might save, are being destroyed every day.

The men who make this research possible would merit the gratitude of the scientific world, if they would endow with an adequate subvention the plan proposed by Professor Sterrett, who is one of the ablest leaders of expeditions of exploration. His “Outline” is a well considered proposal, and we are sure that he is the best man to execute it. **His statement is no fictitious picture,** but a valuable Vademecum for archaeological researches as they are conducted in modern times by our most learned men. We fully agree with Professor Sterrett’s “pro-memoria,” and we beg that he be accorded any sum he wants for his undertaking.

**The enterprise will be thoroughly American because the idea is Yours, and even the expense will be Yours, but the results will be essentially an international treasure that will be valued by the whole civilized world, because the great task to be performed is of international importance.**

Hungary is not rich enough to imitate and carry through researches of such dimensions, but great would be our joy, if You, the “New World,” with Your immense means would do that which overpasses the material ability of the countries of the “Old World.”

**And will it not be a glorious thing to bring once more to the light of day civilizations that have been buried for many, many centuries, by permitting Sterrett to carry out his work?** We are sure that it will increase immensely our knowledge of ancient times. It will add greatly to the fame of Your nation,

and the promoters of the work of research will earn the warmest thanks of Old Europe.

(Signed) ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY,  
DR. JULIUS PASTEINER,  
DR. STEPH. HEGEDÜS,  
DR. VALENTINUS KUZSINSKY,  
IGN. GOLDZIHER, Ph. D., D. Litt., L.L. D.,  
ED. MAHLER, Ph. D.,  
DR. EMIL THEWREWK de PONOR,  
DR. WILLIAM PECZ,  
DR. JOSEPH HAMPEL.

University of Kolozsvár,

Kolozsvár, Hungary, Nov. 30, 1910.

The work to which Professor Sterrett's program directs attention, if realized, will add to the three different branches of science in an unexpected measure. Indeed, Asia Minor, the field of the proposed researches, was always subjected to the differing effects of various civilizations. In Asia Minor the culture of the South became mixed with elements not only from the East and West, but from the North as well.

The problems that confront us in Asia Minor are difficult and complicated, and humanity at large is interested in their solution.

(Signed) DR. B. POSTAIH,  
DR. G. NEMETHY,  
DR. J. CSENGERI,  
DR. L. SCHILLING,  
DR. S. MARKY.

Endorsement of Swiss Universities.

University of Zurich.

(Translation.)

Zürich, den 18 Oktober, 1910.

The exceedingly important results obtained by the excavations carried on during the last decades in Pergamon, Miletus, Magnesia on the Maeander, Ephesus, Priene, etc., encourage us to continue energetically along this path, and it would be cause for great rejoicing, if in some way it could be made possible to continue the work on a large scale and at several points in Asia Minor. History, geography, and topography, the history of art and of civilization, in fact all branches of the science of the past will be greatly advanced thereby.

(Signed) DR. GUSTAV BILLETER,  
PROF. DR. H. BLÜMNER,  
PROF. DR. C. BRUN,  
PROF. DR. H. HITZIG,  
PROF. DR. A. KAEGI,  
PROF. DR. G. MEYER VON KRONAU,  
PROF. DR. J. R. RAHN,  
PROF. DR. E. SCHWYZER,  
DR. OTTO WASER.

University of Lausanne,

(Translation.)

Lausanne, le 11 Novembre 1910.

The undersigned, Professors in the University of Lausanne, approve warmly of Professor Sterrett's plan for researches and excavations in Asia Minor and Syria, undertakings most useful for the progress of archaeology in a field still too little explored.

(Signed) H. MEYLAN-FAURE,  
A. de MOLIN,  
P. VALETTE,  
E. ROSSIER.

University of Freiburg (Switzerland),

November 23, 1910.

We should like to add our testimony to the great importance of Professor Sterrett's project. The plan is indeed one of world-wide scientific interest and we earnestly hope that the means for realizing it may be granted. We are convinced that an individual or a body, in supplying the means, would do a lasting service to scientific research and deserve the gratitude of all scholars.

(Signed) DR. A. PICCARDT,  
DR. FR. STEFFENS,  
DR. J. P. KIRSCH,  
DR. G. SCHNÜRER,  
MAX, PRINCE OF SAXONY,  
V. ZAPLETAL,  
PROF. P. MANDONNET,  
J. ZEILLER.

University of Neuchâtel,

(Translation.) Neuchâtel, le 19 Octobre 1910.

An expedition in Asia Minor and Syria cannot but be fruitful and of the very highest importance for ancient history in general and for archaeology in particular.

(Signed) DR. PAUL DESSOULAVY,  
DR. J. LE COULTRE.

For my part, I should be very glad, if the proposed expedition could succeed in discovering a solution for some of the historical and archaeological problems which the Hittite antiquities already known and studied have propounded to contemporary science.

(Signed) L. CART.

University of Berne,

(Translation.) Bern, 27 Oktober 1910.

We see with gladness that so experienced and enthusiastic an explorer as Professor Sterrett has developed a plan of exploration at once broad and practical. We venture to hope that the

trustees of some endowed institution may not allow to escape them the wholly unique and favorable opportunity of placing at the disposal of so distinguished an explorer the necessary money in the richest measure possible. **Thereby they will not merely glorify the name of the New World in the field of science, but by the promotion of so exceedingly important an undertaking they will win the thanks of all enlightened nations, great and small.**

(Signed) OTTO SCHULTHESS,  
KARL MARTI,  
FRIEDR. HAAG.

Winterthur, Switzerland,

(Translation.)

15 Oktober 1910.

**The importance of excavations for numerous branches of science will be all the greater, if they are made quickly, and if they are extensive and exhaustive.** For experience teaches that in view of the increasing destruction of ancient buildings, inscriptions, and monuments, **delay brings irreparable loss.**

(Signed) F. IMHOOF-BLUMER,  
Hon. Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, and of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies; member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, etc., etc.

University of Geneva,

(Translation.)

Genève, le 26 Oct. 1910.

We recommend most warmly Professor Sterrett's project for research in Asia Minor. Mr. Sterrett and Sir W. M. Ramsay are professional archaeologists whose work has justly attracted attention. The plan of studying exhaustively a given province of Central or Southern Asia Minor deserves the most hearty support, for important discoveries may confidently be expected.

(Signed) JULES NICOLE,  
CHARLES SEITZ,  
H. EDOUARD NAVILLE,  
F. DE SAUSSURE,  
PAUL OLTRAMARE.

**Endorsement of Dutch Universities.**

University of Leyden.

Rijks Museum van Oudheden te Leiden.

De Directie van het Museum.

Leiden, October 14, 1910.

We have noted with the greatest interest the plan of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett for archaeological research and excavations in Asia Minor and parts of Syria. Our limited knowledge of the civilization of Asia Minor is one of the chief reasons that we are so much in the dark about many things concerning the earliest development of the classical civilizations. At the same time the importance of Asia Minor for the civilization of the whole East can hardly be overvalued. Our knowledge of the ancient world will be largely increased by Professor Sterrett's researches as to what Asia Minor was before the Byzantine times and the later middle ages. This undertaking will no doubt be of the greatest value for science and an ever-lasting honour to the country that undertakes it.

(Signed) A. E. J. HOLWERDA,  
J. J. HARTMAN,  
J. VAN LEEUWEN, JR.,  
C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE,  
TH. BUSSEMAKER,  
G. WILDEBOER,  
D. C. HESSELING,  
DR. P. A. A. BOESER,

University of Groningen.

(Translation.) Groningen, 11 October, 1910.

Your plan to investigate systematically with a well-equipped expedition parts of Asia Minor and Syria will be hailed with joy by all archaeologists. Although the soil of Greece itself is as yet very far from being exhausted, still Asia Minor especially is undoubtedly to be regarded at present as a field well suited for scientific investigation. In the way proposed by you you should be able to accomplish much for science and for the glory

of your country, if, in addition to the knowledge which you possess, you can also have at your disposal a sufficient number of workers, the necessary time, and the indispensable money. It is unfortunately true, that many archaeological investigations are undertaken without definite program and carried out unscientifically,—which is usually the result of difficult and uncertain financial circumstances. It would therefore be very gratifying, if in despatching the American expedition, under your direction, these faults be avoided, and sufficient means for at least twenty successive years be placed at your disposal. If such be the case, then all the rest will certainly go well of itself. The ability of the leader combined with the well-known courage and practical sense of his young countrymen seem to be a sufficient guarantee of success.

(Signed) C. W. VOLLGRAFF,  
U. P. BOISSEVAIN,  
J. VAN WAGENINGEN.

University of Amsterdam,  
Amsterdam, October 15, 1910.

We are very strongly convinced that the scientific exploration of Asia Minor must be a matter of the highest concern to all students of history and archaeology. We believe that haste in this work of research is necessary, for delay must needs bring with it the loss of much that might now be saved. A rich institution will be in a position to bring about, or at least to give a mighty impetus to, the realization of the project on a wholly satisfactory scale, and it can do it promptly. By doing it and by doing it at once such an institution will be entitled to the sincerest gratitude of civilized and learned mankind throughout the entire world.

(Signed) J. M. J. VALETON,  
S. A. NABER,  
K. KUIPER,  
H. J. ELHORST,  
S. R. STEINMETZ,  
J. SIX.

University of Utrecht,

Utrecht, 15, 12, 1910.

We feel quite assured that archaeological researches in Asia Minor and Syria, undertaken on a large scale and with the certainty of sufficient funds guaranteed beforehand, will be crowned with immense results in various branches of science. History, geography, and archaeology, without the least doubt, will make enormous gains. The promised leadership, moreover, of so tried an explorer as Professor Sterrett is apt to secure a most complete success. It, therefore, seems to us, that an Institution, possessing the means wherewith such a great undertaking may be carried into effect, can hardly do anything better than promote it in the most liberal manner.

(Signed) H. VAN GELDER,  
J. C. VOLLGRAFF,  
P. H. DAMSTÉ,  
G. W. KERNKAMP,  
W. VOGELSANG.

**Endorsement of French Universities.**

Universiy of Paris,  
Faculté des Lettres,

(Translation.)

Paris, Novembre 1910.

Asia Minor is still, as Strzygowski very correctly says, a new country for the history of art. Like all those who have travelled there **I know from experience what a harvest of discoveries it contains** for those who explore it thoroughly, and like all those who have travelled there **I know from experience how urgent this exploration is**, if we do not wish to permit a host of precious monuments that are threatened with destruction to perish forever. But there is one point in particular in which Asia Minor and Syria commend themselves to the attention of scholars, I mean in the numerous monuments, still imperfectly known, that are preserved in its provinces from the Christian and Byzantine periods. At the time of the Byzantine empire Asia Minor was without any doubt the richest, the most prosperous, the most

civilized portion of the monarchy; it was the reservoir of the power of the empire, the cradle of its art. It is in Syria, and especially in Asia Minor—and there alone—that we shall find the solution of the problems that present themselves in regard to the origin of Byzantine art. The partial discoveries that have already been made there, the recent explorations of the dead cities of Syria or of the painted grottoes of Cappadocia are but specimens of what the methodical study of the Christian and Byzantine monuments in those regions will reveal to us. **Therein lies an enormous task that must be undertaken, a task of tremendous interest, a task of extreme urgency**, and it seems to me that a scientific foundation would honor itself in grand fashion by furnishing the means wherewith to accomplish the task; and it seems to me that no one is better qualified to direct it than Mr. Sterrett.

(Signed) CH. DIEHL,

Professeur d' histoire byzantine à l' Université de Paris; Traveller; Writer.

University of Paris,

(Translation.)

Paris, 11 Novembre 1910.

I approve entirely of Professor Sterrett's project for excavation and exploration in Asia Minor and Syria. Those are the regions of the first Mediterranean civilization. It is in those countries that we shall perhaps find the key to many problems.

(Signed) JULES MARTHA.

Membre de l' Institut; Traveller; Writer.

University of Paris, Cabinet du Doyen,

(Translation.)

Paris, nov. 1910.

Your plan for excavations in Asia Minor is extremely interesting and well thought out. I hope that the grant will be made to you, as the man most capable of conducting it to a successful issue.

(Signed) ALFRED CROISET,

Membre de l' Institut; Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres de l' Université de Paris.

University of Paris, Faculté des Lettres,  
(Translation.) Paris, le 11 novembre 1910.

The results of the partial explorations made up to the present in Asia Minor arouse great hopes for the future. Therefore I can only approve in all its points Professor Sterrett's magnificent plan for methodical research. It is a broad and vast enterprise that will call forth all the energies of the scholars of the United States of America, and its realization will do great honor to those who would undertake its direction. I hope, therefore, that wealthy promoters of the plan will grant to Mr. Sterrett and his fellow workers the resources necessary to **open up a new era in the history of archaeological explorations in Asia Minor.**

(Signed) PROFESSEUR MAX. COLLIGNON,  
Membre de l'Institut.

Institut de France, Paris,  
(Translation.) 23 Septembre, 1910.

All who are interested in the history of the past cannot but hope for the realization of the project proposed by Professor J. R. S. Sterrett. The creation of an "Asia Minor Exploration Fund" on a solid basis and with resources at its command would be to render a genuine service to science and at the same time do honor to the United States of North America. I join most gladly the scholars, whose voice, more authoritative than mine, has already pleaded with eloquence for this excellent cause, and I agree with them that no one is better qualified to direct the proposed undertaking than he who conceived the idea and who has already given so many proofs of his skill as explorer and of his expert attainments as archæologist and hellenist.

CLERMONT-GANNEAU,  
Membre de l' Institut; professeur au Collège de France.

Collège de France,  
Sénat,

(Translation.)

Paris, 26 Novembre 1910.

The scientific exploration of Asia Minor and Syria is one of the most useful enterprises that could be conceived of from the point of view of science, and one that would do the greatest service to the knowledge of the past of humanity.

The results of the exploration of Egypt and Palestine are known. Asia Minor is of still greater interest perhaps. Of course it was not the seat of a civilization as powerful as that of Egypt; its ruins do not excite the same curiosity as do the slightest traces of the past of Palestine. But Asia Minor was the meeting-place of the Orient and the Occident, from the time of the Trojan war down to Byzantine times; and, to borrow a figure from its own past, Asia Minor is the Gordian knot of ancient history. But science does not cut Gordian knots; it seeks to untie them. It is true that certain parts of Asia Minor have been the scene of successful explorations, but the larger part of this immense domain is still unknown.

To explore it completely there is need only of the spirit of enterprise, of which the United States has given such remarkable examples, and of the great resources which vast American fortunes alone can place at the disposition of science, in the hands of a man capable of conducting the enterprise to a successful issue. In any case the work could not be in better hands. By reason of Professor Sterrett's intimate collaboration with Sir William M. Ramsay, by reason of his perfect knowledge of the country, and because of his former work he seems quite designed for this task, and all scholars will rejoice to see the Direction of the American Exploration of Asia Minor committed to his hands.

Personally I am waiting impatiently for the results of methodical excavations south of Asia Minor, in the regions over which the Hittites extended their empire. There can be no doubt that excavations similar to those so successfully conducted by Dr. Puchstein in Northern Syria will throw light on one of the problems, which at the present moment is of absorb-

ing interest to all those who are interested in the study of antiquity.

(Signed) PHILIPPE BERGER,

Membre de l' Institut; Professeur au Collège de France;  
Sénateur du Ht. Rhin.

(Translation.)

Collège de France,

Paris, 16 novembre 1910.

Nothing that concerns the studies that deal with antiquity appears to me so desirable as the realization of the enterprise formulated by you. Your acquired experience and your former work do not permit a doubt that, under your direction, it will have important results. The history of literature is inseparable from that of civilizations, and it is clear that all the discoveries which will enrich the one will be equally useful and profitable for the other. Greek literature in particular needs to be elucidated in almost every branch by fresh information, in default of which science finds itself in the presence of insoluble problems. For my part, I believe that many questions will be asked more profitably, and perhaps answered, on the day when we know better the history of the Greek cities of Asia and that of the people with whom they came in contact.

(Signed) MAURICE CROISET,

Membre de l' Institut; professeur de langue et littérature  
Grecque au Collège de France.

(Translation.)

Collège de France,

Paris, 15 Novembre 1910.

Of course we applaud Professor Sterrett's project,—and with both hands. To explore in detail, to excavate with perseverance a country that was occupied successively by the most diverse nationalities from the Hittites to the Arabs; a country that, particularly in Greek and Roman times, was covered with superb cities full of monuments, works of art, inscriptions,—what more interesting, what more productive of results, what more certain

to bring honor to science, to the scholars who take part in the work, to the country which furnishes them with the means for conducting it to a successful issue?

(Signed) R. CAGNAT,  
Membre de l' Institut.

Collège de France, Bibliothèque Nationale,

(Translation.) Paris, le 16 Novembre 1910.

You could not choose a more interesting country than Asia Minor, nor one more worthy of the noble efforts you are putting forth. You could not elaborate a programme more complete or more fully understood.

(Signed) E. BABELON,  
Membre de l' Institut; Professor au Collège de France.

Collège de France,

I think it most desirable that Professor Sterrett's plans be encouraged and receive the pecuniary aid desired.

(Signed) ED. CHAVANNES,  
Membre de l' Institut.

École des Hautes Études,

Section des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques à la Sorbonne,  
(Translation.) Paris, le 18 décembre 1910.

I must add my testimony to those of the scholars of all countries who have given their endorsement to the project for the archaeological and geographical exploration of Asia Minor presented by Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett.

For him who knows the importance of Asia Minor in the history of civilization and the long duration of the rôle it played—for him, on the other hand, who knows how the great public works that are being carried on at the present moment—roads and railways—are threatening what is left of so many civilizations, the undertaking proposed by the American scholar is one

of the most urgent and the most necessary. The moment has come to undertake it methodically, with a well thought out plan, with that consecutiveness which alone can bring definitive results. It is a great undertaking which will do the very greatest honor to the nation that will assume the responsibility and the expense.

By his experience in Asia Minor, by his former journeys, by the services he has already rendered to the science of antiquity, Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett is fitted to direct this important exploration which excites so many hopes. The high esteem in which I hold him makes it my duty to support his project with all my might.

(Signed) BERNARD HAUSSOULIER,  
Membre de l' Institut.

École Pratiques des Hautes Études,  
(Translation.) Paris, 18 novembre 1910.

I approve with all my heart of Professor Sterrett's plan. Such an undertaking will bring great honor to America and will make the name of the donor dear to all who are interested in the future of literature and science.

(Signed) MICHEL BRÉAL,  
Membre de l' Institut.

École Pratique des Hautes Études,  
(Translation.) Paris, le 23 Dec. 1910.

It seems to me that the systematic exploration of Asia Minor is a scientific necessity, and, humanly speaking, such exploration is perhaps the greatest service that could be rendered to all the Mussulman and Christian populations of Turkey in Asia. I know by experience how much influence the visits of passing travellers and the good advice of Occidentals may have in the civil and religious pacification of those unhappy countries. Therefore I add my name as one of the most ardent supporters of Professor Sterrett's project.

(Signed) BÉRARD.

(Translation.)

University of Lyons,  
Faculté des Lettres,  
Lyon, le 12 Novembre 1910.

An accurate description of Syria and of Asia Minor, a complete inventory of the documents which these countries could furnish for the history of the arts, of the religions, of the civilization in general, are certainly most earnestly to be desired; geographers and anthropologists, archaeologists and linguists, historians of primitive civilizations, historians of Greek and Roman antiquities, of early Christianity, of the Middle Ages,—all are equally interested. But it is only too true that our knowledge of these peculiarly interesting regions is up to the present moment very incomplete. Those of us who have travelled in Asia have been able to see the facts for themselves; they have discovered with stupefaction that, in countries so near to Europe and so easily accessible, whole districts are *terrae incognitae*; they have carried with them the recollection of vast fields of ruins, promising rich scientific harvests to reapers, but lying waste and fallow; they also carry with them the recollection of antiquities of all sorts, inscriptions, buildings, sculptures, delivered over to destruction. These recollections go back to a period of twenty years ago; since then, for various reasons, but especially in consequence of the building of lines of railways, the destruction has been accelerated. Therefore we should hear with joy that a new body of scholars had been added to those already in the field to hunt for, to collect, to publish the documents that are still to be found above ground or are concealed beneath the soil; especially if this new expedition, having at its disposal considerable pecuniary resources for a long series of years, could proceed in its researches in a more methodical, more *exhaustive*, manner than has usually been the case; and if it could have at its head a chief like Mr. Sterrett, [worthy disciple of the illustrious explorer Sir William Ramsay], himself an experienced traveller and the author of works justly held in esteem by the entire learned world.

In creating an “Asia Minor Exploration Fund” America will merit well of science.

(Signed) PH. E. LEGRAND,  
HENRI LECHAT,  
PHILIPPE HOMO,  
CH. RENEL,  
V. LORET,  
L. RAMAIN,  
F. ALLÈGRE,  
EM. JULLIEN,  
M. ZIMMERMANN.

University of Toulouse,

Faculté des Lettres.

(Translation.)

Toulouse, le 22 novembre 1910.

We second with our whole heart the wishes expressed by our colleagues of the Universities of the whole world. A great project for archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria, like that outlined by Mr. J. R. S. Sterrett, deserves to be promoted in every way. Excavations and expeditions undertaken in the same regions during the past century have shown what riches lie buried beneath the soil; it is certain that they have not been exhausted. Geographical, prehistorical, classical, mediaeval studies will reap rich harvests there, if the enterprise, conducted by a scholar as authoritative as Mr. Sterrett, could count on sufficient funds: and it would be an honor to a richly endowed institution, if it would devote a portion of its income to such research.

(Signed) F. DÜRRBACH,  
E. CARTAILHAC,  
CH. LÉCRIVAIN,  
MOUDRY BEAUDOUIN,  
DOGNON,  
L. DELARUELLE.

University of Lille,  
Institut de Papyrologie,  
(Translation.) Lille, le 28 Decembre 1910.

We have read with great interest Professor Sterrett's note on a project for exploration and excavation in Asia Minor, and we hope with all our heart for its success. It is certain that the furtherance of such an undertaking would honor a University, and a mere glance at the plan gives assurance that the enterprise will be conducted in a methodical manner.

(Signed) PIERRE JOUGUET,  
(Authorized signatures) HENRI BORNECQUE,  
JULES GAY,  
NICOLARDOT,  
EMILE THOMAS,  
PHILIPPE SAGNAC,  
ALEXANDRE DE SAINT-LEGER,  
ALBERT DEMANGEON.

University of Bordeaux,  
(Translation.) Bordeaux, le 27 novembre 1910.

There is no spot of earth on the face of our globe so laden with history as this gigantic meeting-place of the three continents of antiquity. If the New World, with its enormous resources, should undertake to search into the origins of the Old World, it is evident that our knowledge will make prodigious steps forward. I hope that the United States will lend its name to this colossal work, and that an enlightened liberality will make it possible for European contingents to take part in the enterprise, and that the direction of the excavations and surface research be confided to a leader, who, by his journeys and his books, has proved himself to be a man of action and a scholar, as you have done.

(Signed) R. RADET,  
Professeur d' histoire ancienne à l' Université, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres.

University of Grenoble,  
Faculté des Lettres, Cabinet du Doyen,  
(Translation.) Grenoble, le 20 Novembre 1910.

The project outlined by Professor Sterrett for the archaeological exploration of Asia Minor is of the very highest interest. It is an unequalled mine of documents precious for the history of the past, and the methodical and complete exploitation of this mine is of an extreme urgency. Moreover, the great competency of Professor Sterrett, well known to all archaeologists, is a solid guaranty of success, and there can be no doubt that he is the man for the task. The promoters of the plan would render an inestimable service to science in allowing him to carry out this grand enterprise.

(Signed) TH. COLARDEAU,  
T. de CROZALS,  
S. CHABERT,  
RAOUL BLANCHARD.

University of Montpellier,  
(Translation.) Montpellier, 25 Novembre 1910.

We agree in believing that such an enterprise is at the present moment one of those from which the science of the past can expect the most important results, and we hope that American men of wealth may make it possible to realize it. We add that no one seems to us better qualified than you are, with your long experience in the Orient, to direct a scientific expedition in Asia Minor.

(Signed) ANDRÉ JOUBIN,  
M. BONNET,  
LEON G. PÉLISSIER (Dean),  
P. GACHON,  
E. CH. BABUT,  
E. MAURY.

University of Rennes,  
Faculté des Lettres,  
(Translation.) Rennes, le 16 nov. 1910.

The Council of the Faculty of Letters of Rennes endorses unanimously Professor Sterrett's plan for historical and geographical research in Asia Minor and Syria. It hopes that the grant may be allowed, for in no other part of the ancient world can we expect to discover richer and more interesting remains of ancient civilizations.

(Signed) - G. DOTTIN, Dean of the Faculty of Letters.  
The Council of the Faculty of Letters consists of:

DELAUNAY,  
BOURDON,  
SÉE,  
JORDAN,  
VACHER,  
FEUILLERAT,  
MACÉ,  
LE BRAZ,  
ALLAIS.

University of Poitiers,  
(Translation.) Poitiers, 17 novembre 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for a methodical and complete investigation of the antiquities of Asia Minor and Syria in so far as they are still extant is most judicious and practical. We earnestly hope that this work, which will give to human science documents that will be useful from so many points of view, may be undertaken with all speed. Success will be assured it under the earnest and competent direction of Professor Sterrett, and by means of the subvention of an enlightened generosity.

(Signed) E. ERNAULT,  
(Verbal assent by) A. HILD (Dean),  
H. CARRÉ,  
E. ANDOUIN.

University of Besançon,  
Faculté des Lettres,  
(Translation.) Besançon, 17 novembre 1910.

I warmly endorse Professor Sterrett's plan for excavations in Asia Minor and Syria, and I gladly add my enthusiastic approval to that of the most illustrious representatives of science in all countries. No lover of ancient culture can be indifferent to this enterprise, as inspiring as it is timely. It will certainly bring to light a wealth of highly interesting documents. It belongs to America, the country of magnificent benefactions and generous initiative, by setting this glorious example to win universal admiration and gratitude. Professor Sterrett is as made for the direction of the work.

(Signed) HILAIRE VANDAELE.

University of Aix,  
Faculté des Lettres,  
(Translation.) Aix, le 19 Novembre 1910.

We endorse in its entirety the plan of Professor Sterrett. Asia Minor and Syria will certainly be the countries chosen for archaeological research in the twentieth century.

(Signed) J. BRENOUS,  
CAHEN,  
MICHEL CLERC.

Institut de France,  
(Translation.) Paris, nov. 1910.

We have good grounds for expecting that an accurate and exhaustive exploration of Asia Minor and Syria will shed light upon the earliest history and the entire past of Aryan peoples. It is impossible in this connexion not to think of that inscription of Boghaz Kieui which recently recalled to our minds some names of Vedic divinities; it is also impossible not to think of those long and intimate relations between the Orient and Nearer Asia, concerning which it would be of such transcendent interest to get that accurate information which a happy dis-

covery might suddenly make to flash from the night. The plan of research commands the warmest sympathy of all minds capable of feeling and appreciating the great call of the past. The task is immense; but it will bring all the more honor to the liberality that will render it possible and to the ability of the leader who will be called upon to triumph over difficulties, infinite, it is true, but not greater than his experience.

(Signed) EMILE SENART,

Membre de l' Institut; President de la Société Asiatique.  
(Translation.)

Paris, 30 Novembre 1910.

The exploration of Asia Minor and Syria, conducted on the plan so well thought out and presented by Professor Sterrett, will be a work of the first order of interest and will do the greatest honor to the nation that undertakes it and to the munificence that renders it possible. It was in Asia Minor that the old empires of the Euphrates and the Nile, beyond which lay nothing but the geologic ages, came into contact and into conflict with each other and with a third empire, that of the Hittites, of whom we are but just now getting glimpses. In Asia Minor we may hope to find at least a part of the most ancient archives of those groups of nations which on the north from Illyria to the Caspian Sea, and on the south from the Peloponnesus to Syria, where the carriers of that Aegean civilization that is to this day still totally unknown,—nations which in the end became more or less blended with Hellenism. It is from Asia Minor that there has come to us the first almost dated mention of Vedic divinities. Hellenism itself, with which we enter upon our own history, had in Asia Minor its first and its second periods of florescence, and even a third, under the sceptre of Byzantium. It was in Asia Minor that Christianity elaborated its teachings and its heresies, in contact with and sometimes under the influence of the religions of Greater Asia. . . . The time has come for a comprehensive, coherent, methodical exploration, carried on *viribus unitis* by well organized bodies of experts, sure of a to-morrow, disposing of sufficient means, and controlled by one guiding mind that

embraces them all. Not only are the times ripe for such an enterprise, but this is actually the psychological moment and to defer it only for a few years would be to run the risk of being too late, so rapidly are matters changing in the Orient of to-day, invaded, as it is, by modern progress,—which is itself a terrible destroyer. Professor Sterrett's plan meets all the exigencies; he is its natural leader; the undertaking will advance science in an eminent degree; it will do equal honor to American wealth and American initiative, and it will be truly worthy of a great nation.

(Signed) A. BARTH,

Membre de l' Institut.

(Translation.)

Paris, 17 novembre 1910.

I endorse with all my heart this grand plan for excavations in Asia Minor and I hope most ardently for its prompt and happy realization. I do not doubt that all my colleagues of the Academy of Inscriptions hold the same opinion and second your generous efforts to bring to a successful issue what you have undertaken with such devotion to the science of archaeology.

(Signed) GUSTAVE SCHLUMBERGER.

Membre de l' Institut.

#### Endorsement of Belgian Universities.

University of Ghent,

(Translation.)

Gand, le 29 novembre 1910.

Few regions in the world have been so continuously in the centre of the great conflicts of ideas and civilizations as has been Asia Minor. In the prehellenic and hellenistic periods, as well as in the times of the beginnings of Christianity, Asia Minor was the scene of events of great importance for the understanding of history. Recent explorers, and among them our M. Cumont, have pointed out that researches, pursued methodically and uninterruptedly, will bring to light documents that

**will be real revelations.** All are unanimous that the progressing economic development of these regions threatens to do incalculable harm to what is left of ancient monuments. It is imperative that we save the antiquities of Syria and Asia Minor. The plan proposed by Mr. Sterrett seems to be of the best conceivable. He has himself proved it to be so. **The opportunity by which he would profit is perhaps unique.** There are few scientific enterprises that can claim our sympathy from so many points of view. If some man or institution will consent to grant to Mr. Sterrett the money he needs, we shall have to thank it for the recovery of a very important part of our past, —perhaps that part which it is of most interest to the world to know.

(Signed) P. THOMAS,  
A. de CEULENEER,  
J. BIDEZ,  
A. ROERSCH,  
L. PREUD'HOMME.

University of Liege,

(Translation.)

Liège, le 28 novembre 1910.

In the domain of historical studies there is no task which to-day seems to be more full of promise than the exploration of Asia Minor. The Director of such a large undertaking must possess various qualifications, and competent men agree that they are to be found in an eminent degree in Mr. Sterrett. He did important work as an explorer and he published his results in a way to satisfy the most exacting, so that he is admirably equipped to perform this two-fold task demanded of the expedition,—one which the world of scholars will follow with its good wishes; he will know how to collect the material and how to put it promptly into the hands of scholars.

(Signed) CH. MICHEL,  
L. PARMENTIER.

(Translation.)

Bruxelles, 16 Nov. 1910.

It is hardly necessary for me to say how greatly I approve of the plan proposed by you for a systematized exploration of Asia Minor. I have sufficiently proved the value I attach to that kind of research by myself making two journeys for the purpose of study, one in 1900 in Pontus and Armenia and the other in 1907 in Northern Syria. The means which you propose to employ seem to me the most suitable for bringing the maximum results. I approve entirely of what you say concerning the necessity of choosing fixed regions and of exploring each of them, from a centre of operations, as completely as possible, village by village. That is the only truly scientific procedure; it leaves almost nothing to chance. Hitherto archaeologists have counted too much on Good Fortune, who is a capricious goddess. Without being able to employ the method which you outline and without reaching the ideal which you propose to yourself, we have at least attempted to approach it, Messrs. Anderson, Gregoire, and I, in publishing together the collection of all the inscriptions of Pontus, a Province which we had traversed successively with different objects in view. But, like all those who know the Roman Orient, I am convinced that what is to be found on the surface of the ground is of slight importance by the side of that which excavations would produce. You have pointed out quite correctly what historical, geographical, and archaeological revelations are to be expected. But every one thinks of the results of such revelations from the point of view of his own preferred studies and sees more clearly the advantages which they may be expected to bring from that standpoint. Therefore, permit me to insist upon the considerable importance which the realization of your project will have upon our knowledge of ancient religion. All, or almost all the great sanctuaries of Asia Minor: Pessinus, Comana Pontica, Comana Aurea, Zela, Castabala, etc., are still concealed beneath rubbish, and perhaps a few strokes of the pick would suffice to make sensational discoveries. We must remember that Asia Minor was the real cradle of Christianity, and it is of importance, even for theologians, to know the place where Christianity was de-

veloped and to learn what paganism was in those countries when the Good News was first preached there. Therein lies at the present moment one of the grand problems in the history of religions; and the task to be accomplished is one of the most important that can be demanded of the scientific activity of the twentieth century.

If the necessary grant is made to you, I do not doubt that **you** will also find the men, and they are equally indispensable. In an enterprise that should be of long duration, your young collaborators, if they have been well chosen, will be educated for their definitive work by the preliminary labors.

(Signed) FRANZ CUMONT.

Université Catholique de Louvain,

(Translation.)

Louvain, le Décembre 1910.

All those, who, for whatever reason, are interested in the history of ancient civilizations, will applaud Professor Sterrett's plan for surface research and systematic excavations in Asia Minor and Syria. The important results acquired up to the present by isolated explorations are a certain proof of the success that cannot fail to crown the execution of a plan so broad and complete as Professor Sterrett's. We hope that American wealth will seize this opportunity to add new lustre to American science and that, in confident reliance upon Professor Sterrett's scientific authority and experience, it may provide the means wherewith to realize this magnificent enterprise.

(Signed) T. MAYENCE,  
EDM. REMY,  
CH. MOELLER,  
F. COLLARD,  
J. SENCIE.

**Endorsement of Scandinavian Universities.**

University of Copenhagen,

Copenhagen, Nov. 26, 1910.

We have not the slightest hesitation in warmly recommending Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's petition. A thorough and comprehensive investigation of Asia Minor, and above all of its central and eastern parts, will no doubt mark an epoch in the study of history, ancient as well as mediaeval, and promises moreover highly interesting results in the fields of anthropology and the science of language.

(Signed) VILH. THOMSEN,  
M. CL. GERTZ,  
JOH. STEENSTRUP,  
FR. BUHL,  
J. L. HEIBERG,  
A. B. DRACHMANN,  
J. C. JACOBSEN,  
KR. ERSLEV,  
VALDEMAR SCHMIDT,  
CHR. BLINKENBERG,  
K. F. KINCH.

University of Copenhagen,

Prinsens Palais, Copenhagen, Dec. 16, 1910.

The archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria planned by Professor Sterrett is a task of the greatest scientific importance, and the value of its right execution can hardly be appreciated too highly.

As to the later historical times I need not to point out the reasons for that judgment: every one knows what part Asia Minor has played in the great historical spectacle that begins with the foundation of the Christian Church on the ruins of pagan religions, and ends with the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. The study of the monuments illustrating the various acts of that great play will be most welcomed by Christian and mediaeval archaeology, by the history of modern art, and by political history.

With regard to the remoter periods I should remind the reader of two facts, viz., (1) Asia Minor, and especially the eastern parts of it, has been the seat of great realms whose power and importance for the general history of mankind have left many traces in the Scriptures and in the Assyrian and Egyptian records; but the true nature and the civilization of the peoples belonging to those realms are still very imperfectly known. Progress can here only be hoped for through a careful examination of the land itself and of the monuments still to be found above and under the soil. That task alone would perfectly justify the great undertaking planned by Professor Sterrett. (2) Asia Minor has in some respects from the remotest times been the source of, or else the thoroughfare for, many of the movements that gradually transformed the aborigines of Europe from barbaric savages into civilized peoples. The modern civilization of the old and the new world has its origin in the acting of oriental influences on the nature of the European races, and for the study of the infancy of European culture the knowledge of the early monuments and antiquities of Asia Minor is of the greatest importance. Every archaeologist who has undertaken studies of the prehistoric and early historical development of the European peoples has met with the regrettable fact that the story of ancient Asia Minor is a vast unknown desert, with but few oases, and that in consequence the only road that could take him forward has in many cases proved impracticable. To point out only a few of the main problems: the connection of the Greek and the Asiatic stone age, the meeting of Egyptian and Oriental influences in Pre-Mycenaean Greece, the invention and introduction of painting in ceramic art, and, later on, the mutual relations in the already highly civilized Mycenaean age, the making of the Greek gods through combination of original European religion with ideas from the East, etc. An exhaustive knowledge of the early relics of Asia Minor will not only clear up the history of Asia Minor itself, but also the beginning and first development of Greek civilization.

I should, therefore, recommend the proposed researches that

promise, if undertaken on a sufficiently large scale and by the right men, results of great scientific importance.

(Signed) CHR. BLINKENBERG, Phil. Dr.,

Inspector in the National Museum, Copenhagen; Member of the Danish Expedition to Rhodes; Author of "Archaeologische Studien," "The Thunder-Weapon in Religion and Folklore," etc.

La Glyptothèque de Ny Carlsberg,  
Musée de Sculpture, Copenhagen, le 22, 12, 10.

I think it is quite evident that archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria under the direction of Mr. Sterrett will be of very great value to science and most important for every one who is interested in history and art.

(Signed) DR. CARL JACOBSEN,  
Director of the Royal Museum of Art in Copenhagen.

University of Upsala,  
Filosofiska Fakulteten i Upsala,

November 27, 1910.

In spite of many journeys of research the interior of Asia Minor in particular is still a "terra incognita," where the most important prehistoric and historic problems remain to be solved. We greet such an undertaking with the greatest approval, and we are convinced that the personal qualities of Mr. Sterrett will warrant a successful issue of the task.

(Signed) O. A. DANIELSSON,  
P. PERSSON,  
K. REINH. GEIJER,  
SAM WIDE.

University of Upsala,

Upsala, Jan. 10, 1911.

We the undersigned members of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Upsala take the liberty of vigorously concurring in the opinion advanced by our colleagues, O. A. Danielsson, K. R. Geijer, P. Persson, and S. Wide concerning Professor J. R. S. Sterrett's project for the exploration of Asia Minor and Syria.

(Signed) HAROLD HJÄRNE,  
K. F. JOHANSSON,  
EINAR LÖFSTEDT,  
H. SJÖRGEN,  
ERNST ANDERSSON,  
LENNART KJELLBERG.

I congratulate Professor Sterrett very heartily not only on his splendid idea of making just now such a vigorous effort to save for science the numerous remains of ancient civilizations in Asia Minor, but also on the many sympathetic declarations from the very first authorities on such matters.

(Signed) LENNART KJELLBERG.

University of Christiania,  
Universitetets Oldsagsamling,  
Christiania, den 25 Oct. 1910.

Further researches and excavations in Asia Minor and Syria are of the greatest interest for the history of early human culture. We think that a Maecenas, who will give sufficient means to such researches, will thereby further in an eminent degree the knowledge of the history of mankind.

(Signed) P. O. SCHJOTT,  
L. B. STENERSEN,  
J. A. KNUDTZON,  
J. LIEBLEIN,  
YNGVAR NIELSEN,  
ALEXANDER SEIPPEL,  
A. TORP,  
GABRIEL GUSTAFSON.

Prof. J. A. Knudtzon has given a stronger expression of our sympathy in these words, "The latest excavations in Asia Minor and Syria warrant the hope that a continuation of them will be of extraordinary value. It may even be presumed that in no other places on earth will excavations or other researches give results so valuable for ancient history, archaeology, ethnology, and linguistics as in those countries. Therefore it is most desirable that such research should be continued there on a large scale."

**Endorsement of the University of Athens and of Archaeological  
Institutions in Athens.**

(Translation.)

University of Athens, Greece,

3 November 1910.

Professor Sterrett's project for the exploration of Asia Minor and Syria, which has been endorsed by the most distinguished archaeologists, philologists, and historians of Europe and America, could only meet with a still stronger endorsement in Greece; because from the most ancient times the history of Greece is inseparably connected with that of Asia Minor and Syria, and from the proposed systematical exploration of those countries we look with confidence for a flood of new knowledge to be poured upon the origin of the Greek nation, upon the inception and development of its religion and its art, upon the history of its language, upon the history of the states which it founded in the Orient, and in general upon the origin and spread of its civilization. The researches, carried on during the last decades in Asia Minor and Syria by Professor Sterrett and others, have been more or less restricted, and yet they have made valuable contributions towards the understanding of these questions. But a more insistent study and an intenser activity is greatly to be desired, because it is certain that otherwise many monuments will be damaged or utterly annihilated. Therefore we regard as most timely and opportune Professor Sterrett's proposal that a great expedition, consisting of experts and provided with ample means, undertake, under his direction, the continuous and methodical exploration of those vast countries. We feel certain that such a work will be worthy of a great nation. The successful management of the expedition is guaranteed by the personality of Professor Sterrett whose competency has been clearly proven by researches and admirable writings in this very field.

(Signed) SPYRIDON BASES, Dean  
G. MISTRIOTES  
GEORGIOS N. HATZIDAKES  
N. G. POLITES  
GREG. N. BERNADAKES

S. K. SAKELLAROPOULOS  
A. N. SKIAS  
MARGARITES EUANGELIDES  
CHR. TSOUNTAS

University of Athens,  
Athens, 24 Nov. 1910.

The systematical exploration of Asia is a great undertaking from every scientific point of view: it is in keeping with the spirit of our times and is therefore of international interest,—an interest much greater for us Greeks, because Asia Minor was always closely connected with Greece historically and ethnologically. I am particularly interested in the history of Asia Minor in the middle ages; I should welcome a thoroughgoing investigation of the old churches and monasteries, a study of the mediaeval works of art and manuscripts, the gathering and publication of Byzantine and later inscriptions, and a research into the ever shifting fate of Asia Minor in the middle ages. I should also like to know that the folk-lore of the peninsula will be studied, and the manuscripts and documents in European libraries were to be searched for historical materials.

(Signed) PROF. DR. SPYR. P. LAMBROS.

(Translation.) University of Athens,  
Athens, November 30, 1910.

Nothing bears witness to an advanced stage of culture in a nation as much as its recognition of the value of the historical sciences and its promotion of them, and nothing promotes the historical sciences as much as archaeological research in countries which were distinguished because of their enlightened civilization in the olden times. Asia Minor is such a country par excellence, and Professor Sterrett's former success in that field guarantees the success of any similar work in the future.

(Signed) ANDREAS N. SKIAS.

Parnassos Philological Society,  
(Translation.) Athens, 29 October 1910.

At the last meeting of the Parnassos Philological Society Professor N. G. Polites made a report on your plan for a systematic scientific investigation of Asia Minor and parts of Syria. Our Society gave unanimous expression to the hope that this magnificent project might be realized by the granting of the abundant means necessary therefor. We are firmly convinced that the methodical investigation of those countries for what is on the surface will be most fruitful in observations and discoveries calculated to shed a bright light, not only on their prehistoric times, but also on their condition in historic times, particularly in the Hellenistic and Roman period, and in the Byzantine epoch. And besides that it will insure at least the scientific study of monuments which barbarism is destroying every day.

It is the opinion of our Society that the success of the great enterprise is guaranteed by the fact that the author of the Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor and of the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor and of other collections of inscriptions of Asia Minor and Syria is to direct it.

(Signed) T. A. ARGYROPOULOS, President,  
S. A. PAPAFRANCOS, General Secretary.

National Archaeological Museum,  
(Translation.) Athens, November 29, 1910.

Science in general will be greatly advanced by excavations in Asia Minor and Syria—to the great good of humanity, of which Asia Minor is justly regarded as the cradle. Only a few places in Asia Minor have been excavated and explored by competent archaeologists, in the number of whom may be mentioned my brother-in-law, Schliemann, who won world-wide fame by his excavations in Troy. A new Schliemann will be found in Mr. Sterrett, the traveller and scholar, and science will erect a golden statue in everlasting commemoration of the virtue of the donor of the funds, as did the Greeks and the Romans in the olden time in honor of their Choregi.

(Signed) P. KASTRIOTES,  
Director of the National Archaeological Museum.

The National Numismatical Museum,

(Translation.)

Athens, 5 November 1910.

**I know of no scientific task more important, more to be desired, or more urgent than the systematic exploration and excavation of Asia Minor in its entirety, for it is the cradle and the theatre of the ancient civilizations of the Hittites, Phrygians, Greeks, Romans, Early Christians, Byzantines, and Seljuks.**

But the task is so great and so costly that the scholars of Europe can only hope for its realization at the hands of others. Europe has indeed an army of scholars capable of doing the work, but it has not the necessary means. Only the United States, which has both millionaires and scholars, can undertake this work,—one that will confound the world by its revelations and cover with glory that greatest of democracies. Let me add that I know of nothing more noble than this proposed revelation of the cradle of the Old World, and I know of no more glittering coin in which the New World can pay its debt of gratitude.

(Signed) J. N. SVORONOS.

Kaiserlich Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut,

Athens, den 26 Oktober 1910.

However much has been accomplished by workers in Asia Minor, still its inexhaustible soil would seem to be hardly touched. It is but natural therefore that I—and I may speak equally for all my colleagues and for our Institute—welcome your new scheme most cordially. If it is realised soon and on a large scale, you will have a twofold cause for satisfaction: 1. this important research will link itself naturally to the splendid and disinterested work which the United States, more than any other nation, has for many years devoted to the intellectual progress of Asia Minor by founding schools in remote towns; and 2. you may feel proud that what other nations have achieved by government grants—and surely these grants and our Institutes are the best proof of the great importance which all European nations attach to such research—that this,

in your case, is obtained through the enlightened generosity of a private citizen.

If realised, your scheme will have not only a scientific, but also a fine philanthropic result. For it is known only to specialists how largely an extensive excavation contributes to the well being of the local peasantry, giving work to hundreds of men, women and boys, raising the standards of life, often causing flourishing villages to rise where only a few wretched hovels stood before.

An exploration in Asia Minor on a large scale would be most welcome and important to the American School at Athens, and let me also say that as the Turkish law concedes a part of the objects found to the explorers, your scheme would enrich the American museums by many valuable works of art.

(Signed) GEORG KARO.

École Française d'Athènes,

(Translation.)

Paris, 5/ii/1911.

The first letter addressed to me at Athens perhaps remained at Athens, or was lost between Greece and France. But I am not without some knowledge of your project for archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria, for I have heard it mentioned sympathetically by several of my colleagues here in Paris and in particular by my eminent friend M. Sal. Reinach. As far as I am informed of the project thus indirectly I cannot but rejoice at it and give my full endorsement. I have myself travelled over a large part of Asia Minor, and I do not need to tell you of the part our School at Athens took for long years in the exploration of that country; and, moreover, I earnestly hope that we may again be able to undertake work there. My personal experience and my familiarity with the work done there by my predecessors have convinced me that a very great effort must be made in Asia Minor; all the nations of the Occident could or ought to work together there; and it would seem to me most desirable that the work be undertaken without delay. I take great pleasure in telling you that in any case you can count on our hearty encouragement in the proposed scientific campaign.

(Signed) M. HOLLEAUX,  
Directeur de l'École Française d'Athènes.

British Archaeological School,  
Athens, Nov. 20, 1910.

I am much interested in the prospect of such a scheme for the exploration of Asia Minor and Syria. Where so much is to be done, there can be no question of interference with other nations. It has been becoming increasingly plain of recent years that the key to many archaeological and historical problems lies in Asia Minor and Syria;—the Hittites, the Etruscan question, the languages of Asia Minor and their bearing upon Crete and the Aegean races, early Christian architecture, comparative philology. Light on all these points will come from this work and I am most anxious it should be prosecuted. Lydian inscriptions now found in Sardes by your countrymen are an earnest of what is to come. A work which will illuminate so many problems of early history and civilization needs no defense from the point of view of archaeology and humanism. **It is the thing which we now need more than anything else.**

**If the history of the human race is of any value to our civilization, then this work is of value and deserves all the support it can get.** I heartily hope that the petition may be successful and if at any time I can be of any help in any way, I shall be very pleased.

(Signed) R. M. DAWKINS.

R. Scuola Archaeologica Italiana in Atene,  
(Translation.) Atene, 25 octobre 1910.

The idea of large archaeological and historical researches in Asia Minor and Syria, conducted by first-class scientific experts and with the ample means that abounding American wealth is fortunately able to place at the disposal of the excellent American scientists,—such an idea can find only sympathy and encouragement on the part of all scholars. And I gladly join those who support the project.

(Signed) LUIGI PERNIER.

Institut Archéologique Russe à Constantinople,  
Constantinople, Nov. 10, 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for systematic and detailed research in Asia Minor and Syria is an expression of a now ripened sci-

tific necessity as well as the achievement of a noble idea of a scientific brotherhood.

I have made several journeys to Syria and Asia and I can bear witness that scientific investigations there will bring rich results of intense interest and great value to general culture. Though my personal sympathies are chiefly turned to the Christian epoch, more especially to the Byzantine middle ages, it is quite possible that Asia Minor and Syria present as great an interest in regard to prehistoric culture and ethnographic relations between Asia and Europe.

(Signed) THEODORE USPENSKY.

Robert College, Constantinople,  
Boston, Jany. 21, 1911.

I have known Professor J. R. S. Sterrett for many years as a gentleman, a scholar, an explorer, an archaeologist and a teacher. I was well acquainted with his work in Asia Minor and Syria, and when he left this work, I felt that it was a great loss to the world. I am glad to know that he is now willing to take it up again, and hope most sincerely that provision can be made for the thorough and long continued exploration of Asia Minor. Much has been done already by European scholars, but far more remains to be done and we Americans ought to do our part of it.

I take great satisfaction in commending this project of Professor Sterrett, and it seems to me that the time is now specially favorable for undertaking it.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHBURN,  
President Emeritus of Robert College.

#### Endorsement of English, Scotch, and Irish Universities.

Queen's College,  
Oxford, 8 Dec. 1910.

It really seems superfluous for me to say anything in commendation of a scheme the merits of which are so evident and which already has such distinguished support. There is perhaps no region where systematic exploration and excavation

are now more pressing and more rich in promise than in Asia Minor. In furthering such an undertaking the promoting institution would earn the gratitude of all who care for the advance of knowledge.

(Signed) A. S. HUNT.

Queen's College, Oxford,  
Nov. 11, 1910.

The most important field for archaeological exploration that awaits us at present is Asia Minor; we now know that it formed the bridge by which a large part of the civilisation and culture of Asia was carried to Europe, and the key to some of the most important problems in the history of civilisation lies buried there. Hitherto we have been able to do little more than explore the surface of the country, and how much remains to be done even in this respect is known to none better than to yourself; what is now urgently needed is excavation, more especially in the eastern part of the peninsula. The moment is favorable, for the new government in Turkey is alive to the importance of learning something about the older history of the empire and preserving the monuments of the past, and the hindrances to exploration which formerly existed have been removed.

(Signed) A. H. SAYCE.

Oxford, 11 November 1910.

Of all the regions now accessible to exploration, and as yet incompletely covered, Asia Minor presents the highest prospects of striking and valuable results. We have there now the assurance of a range of time only less vast than that offered by Egypt and Babylonia, in which to watch the development and decline of successive human civilizations under the same geographical conditions. These geographical conditions themselves, meanwhile, present wide contrasts and variations locally within the same region, and it is therefore possible to study geographical distributions of human efforts, social, industrial, and political, under exceptionally favorable circumstances. For the

comparative study of civilizations therefore, and for the effects of repeated immigration in particular, the closer study of the history and antiquities of Asia Minor and North Syria is essential to our progress at the present stage. It may be expected to give real knowledge of the modes in which nationalities and civilizations are formed, and of the selective and controlling influence of geographical conditions upon new peoples.

I lay great stress on this broad general aspect of research in Asia Minor, because this is the side of it which makes the most general appeal to the statesman, and the man of the world. But I should like also to say how vitally important these researches are to the more special study of the spread of Greek culture in the period after Alexander the Great; the clearest and most remarkable instance in history of the rapid and permanent spread of a living system of ideas over a large external area; and consequently one of the most important periods of history for the student of institutions and of thought. Professor Sterrett himself, who has taken such active part in the collection of the evidence, and in the study of the original documents so collected by exploration is best able to testify to the scientific value of the results; and also to the large amount of work which still remains to be done on similar lines. I cannot, indeed, conceive any branch of the human sciences which would better repay, by immediate and applicable returns, the appropriation of a considerable sum for research in the field. I should only urge that any expedition should be well equipped for the study of the physical conditions of soil, climate, and natural products, as well as for the collection and (if necessary) excavation of the archaeological material.

**The present conditions of Asiatic Turkey are as is known unusually favorable to such exploration; and I am sure that due weight should be given to this consideration of urgency. We have to take these opportunities as they come; and, if we miss them, they do not always recur.**

(Signed) JOHN L. MYRES,

Wykeham Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford.

Exeter College, Oxford.

I venture to write expressing my warm sympathy and my earnest hope that so brilliantly conceived a project may be adequately endowed. I am convinced that under the leadership of so tried an explorer as Dr. Sterrett such an undertaking will be of the highest interest and profit for all students of the ancient Mediterranean Culture.

(Signed) LEWIS R. FARRELL, D. Litt.

F. A. S., Senior Tutor and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford University Lecturer in Classical Archaeology. Corresponding Member of the German Imperial Archaeological Institute. Author of the "Cults of the Greek States," etc.

Trinity College, Oxford, Nov. 17, 1910.

There can be no project more interesting to the philological and archaeological world than a thorough exploration of Asia Minor, and though this branch of Greek, and to a certain degree Latin, Philology, is only incidentally brought before my notice, I should consider it a very fortunate day for the world, if the plan your letter and the printed accompaniment suggest could be carried out effectively, i. e., with thoroughly adequate pecuniary resources and under the guidance of so experienced a leader as yourself.

(Signed) ROBINSON ELLIS.

Oxford, Nov. 13, 1910.

I approve of your plan to conduct an archaeological expedition to Asia Minor. Hittite investigation is especially important for our knowledge of the evolution of human history. Owing to the great paleographic and linguistic difficulties in the decipherment of Hittite, new material will be especially welcome.

(Signed) STEPHEN LANGDON,  
Shillito Professor of Assyriology, Oxford.

University of Oxford,  
Oxford, 16 Nov., 1910.

I write to express my cordial sympathy with the application which is being made to enlightened men of wealth for substantial aid to the conduct of archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor, and my hope that this aid will not only be given, but will be given under such conditions of permanence as will enable the work to be organised on a satisfactory footing and continued for a generation at least to come.

With regard to its importance, and the great value of the results which may be confidently expected from it, there is nothing to add to the opinions which have already been expressed by the experts who are most competent to judge. I may allude, however, in passing to one thing which must appeal to the whole modern world and not to scholars only, that is, to the light which is already being, and may be much more largely, thrown on the modern problems of town-planning by investigations of the manner in which analogous problems were dealt with in Asia Minor under the Greek and Graeco-Roman civilizations. Nor will the work be without high importance in enlarging our knowledge and quickening our appreciation of the whole ancient world—in its thought and art as well as in its life and organization—from which our own modern world traces its direct descent; since without understanding of the past it is impossible to understand and to deal practically with the present, or to make confident provision for the future.

(Signed) J. W. MACKAIL.

Baliol College, Oxford, Nov. 27, 1910.

I shall be obliged if you will add my name to the petitions to endow an expedition for research and excavation.

(Signed) J. L. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON,  
Master of Baliol College.

Cambridge, 6 December 1910.

I earnestly hope that the petition for a grant for the purpose of carrying on systematic archaeological exploration in Asia Minor may be successful, and that it may receive a liberal grant for a work, which, if adequately supported, would, I have no doubt, make additions of the greatest interest and importance to our knowledge of the early history and civilizations of Western Asia.

(Signed) J. G. FRAZER.

King's College,  
Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1910.

I welcome with joy the news that there is at least a prospect of a well organised Exploration, with a substantial fund behind it, of the lands of Asia Minor, that great meeting-place of so many famous and important civilisations. I earnestly hope that the project may be realised; **for of all the enterprises which it will be the duty of archaeological science to undertake, it is, I think, the most PRESSING.** Much irretrievable time has already been lost. Numerous priceless stones, which would have furnished keys to historical problems, existed fifty years ago and have now disappeared. This process of destruction is, I believe, advancing more rapidly now, and every year of delay may mean the loss of invaluable records.

The student of ancient Greek, or Roman, or Byzantine, or Seljuk history is pulled up at every moment by the obscurities of the geography of Asia Minor. No one who has the work of Ramsay so constantly at hand, as I have, can fail to be enthusiastic in acknowledging all that he has done to illuminate the darkness. But though his genius, enterprise, and courage have achieved wonders, **the field is so vast, and the problems so many, that nothing short of work on the scale you contemplate will suffice.** Excavations must come, but surface discovery, to rescue the data of archaeological monuments and to construct adequate maps, is what is really urgent.

(Signed) J. B. BURY.

Gonville and Caius College,

Cambridge, 8 Nov. 1910.

There is in Asia Minor a rich harvest to be garnered, and until its soil has been thoroughly investigated, we shall never be in a position to form adequate judgments upon the early history of Man in those very regions where our race made so many of its earliest steps towards civilisation. I would that we could impress upon the minds of those who will have the disposition of the funds the all-important nature of historical studies. Few yet realize what great problems lie before the human race at no distant future, and when the time comes for the struggle for existence of densely packed populations upon the earth's habitable surface, the lessons learned from the experiences of great races in the past, the causes of their success or their downfall, will have a far-reaching practical value.

(Signed) WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

Gonville and Caius College,

Cambridge, 30 Nov. 1910.

You are doing excellent service to the cause of classical scholarship and archaeological research in putting before American men of wealth and American institutions the great importance of renewed archaeological and historical investigations in the region of Asia Minor and Syria. I sincerely hope that your efforts will be rewarded. Your own previous investigations and patient and fruitful labour mark you out as one whose representations should carry exceptional weight of advocacy.

(Signed) E. S. ROBERTS.

Master of Gonville and Caius College; late Vice-Chancellor of the University; Editor of an "Introduction to Greek Epigraphy."

St. John's College, Cambridge, 14 Nov., 1910.

I cordially approve of the grand scheme for the archaeological exploration of Asia Minor, which has been proposed by Professor Sterrett, and has already won the good-will of eminent archaeologists throughout the world.

The project has with perfect truth been described as **one of world-wide scope and human interest**. If adequate funds can be provided for a continuous series of years, there is no doubt that the results of the proposed exploration will add much to our knowledge of the history, the art, and the languages of the successive inhabitants of Asia Minor.

(Signed) J. E. SANDYS, LITT. D.,

Fellow of the British Academy, Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, Lane Lecturer at Harvard (1905), Author of the History of Classical Scholarship, etc.

Gonville and Caius College,  
Cambridge, 9 Nov. 1910.

My life has been given to the study of antiquity and when I look back on the progress of archaeology within my memory, I am astounded by the results which have been attained with the aid of very limited resources. A completely new face has been put upon many sections of the past and great historical vistas have been opened up which, when I was young, no one dreamed of. Every department of history has been affected, sacred as well as profane. **Yet the amount of work which urgently needs to be done is immense.** All nations are taking a quickened interest in this kind of research. American scholars have borne an honourable part in exploration, and it is greatly to be desired that ampler opportunity should be afforded to them, by placing larger means at their disposal.

(Signed) J. S. REID.

Christ's College,  
Cambridge, Nov. 12, 1910.

I think your proposed scheme of exploration is of **the very highest importance**. Asia Minor and Syria are chock full of ancient remains. They are empty of people, and have been so for centuries. Hence the work is easier. But they will not long be so. Population must soon flock into those regions, so fertile and healthy, and only await decent government. Then all that is visible will be used or destroyed, and the ground occupied.

It is not only in topography and history that great discoveries may be expected. Asia Minor and Syria might not have seemed likely places for fine art: but the unequalled sarcophagi of Sidon show that precious treasures may be found anywhere.

**It is a case for every civilized nation to join in a work of world-wide importance, at a time of unique opportunity.**

(Signed) W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT. D.

University of London, University College,  
London, 3 Dec. 1910.

There can be no two opinions as to the importance of the work and your exceptional qualifications to carry it out. Much has been done by individual scholars with scanty or uncertain resources; but what is now wanted, for real progress, is a systematic and comprehensive scheme such as you suggest, with a sufficient subsidy, guaranteed for a number of years, to ensure that it will be carried out thoroughly and efficiently. No projects could be more worthy of the support of a Foundation commanding large funds, and it is difficult to see how it can be carried out except with such help; I therefore think it is most heartily to be commended to an institution with a large endowment.

(Signed) ERNEST A. GARDNER.

Cambridge University,  
Cambridge, 20 Jan. 1911.

If it is not too late, I wish to express my strong interest in the proposed excavations in Asia Minor and Syria, especially in Asia Minor, and I hope that Professor Sterrett will obtain the assistance sought.

A. W. VERRALL,  
(per Margaret de G. Verrall).

King's College, Cambridge.

I have just read Professor Sterrett's reports on proposed expeditions to Asia Minor and thorough archaeological investigations in that country. Allow me to express my opinion as to the inestimable advantages which would be derived from such

work, especially if undertaken with ample means put at the disposal of competent men of science. I feel no hesitation in conscientiously maintaining that funds could not be used for a fitter purpose.

(Signed) CHAS. WALDSTEIN,

Reader in Classical Archaeology and Slade Professor of Fine Arts in the University and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Some time Director of the American School at Athens.

University of London, University College,

London, Nov. 16, 1910.

With all the support that your admirable scheme for making available the archaeological treasures of Asia Minor has already received it is unnecessary for me to do more than to say that I cordially endorse all that has been said, both as to the excellence of the project itself and the need for its speedy execution.

(Signed) J. P. POSTGATE.

The University of Liverpool,  
Institute of Archaeology, Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1910.

We unite in expressing our earnest desire that the scheme drawn up by Professor Sterrett for the endowment of an American expedition in Asia Minor may be adopted by the American expedition in Asia Minor may be adopted; and that the endowment may be a generous one and may be secured for a long term of years, so that it may be possible to plan the work on a large scale and to carry it out in the most careful and scientific way. Dr. Sterrett's own reputation as an explorer stands so high as to need no attestation. From personal knowledge some of us can testify that during recent years many ancient monuments in Asia Minor have been destroyed, and that increasing prosperity is likely to hasten the process. As travellers and excavators who have worked for many years in Egypt, Greece and Asia Minor, or as teachers whose lifework has been devoted to classical antiquity, we believe that there is no more promising field for systematic excavation than Asiatic Turkey, the seat of ancient empires of which but little is known.

If enlightened men of wealth will furnish means for a thorough exploration of some of the chief sites in this region and for adequate publication of the results, they will make a contribution of incalculable value to the history of human civilisation.

(Signed) A. W. W. DALE,  
FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD,  
R. C. BOSANQUET,  
J. G. FRAZER,  
JOHN GARSTANG,  
JOHN L. MYRES,  
PERCY NEWBERRY,  
J. P. POSTGATE.

The University of Manchester,

Manchester, December 1st, 1910.

We are glad to have the opportunity of supporting your important and far-reaching scheme for the exploration of Asia Minor. An institution or men of great wealth will indeed place the whole civilised world in their debt if they adequately endow your expedition. It is unnecessary for us to emphasize the countless problems on which such an expedition will throw light. In Archaeology, History, and Philology alike we shall expect great results, and we cannot foretell over what century or indeed over what millennium they are likely to be most fruitful. The approval that your scheme has already won from scholars all over the world, brings into prominence not only its importance on its own merits, but also the peculiarly happy auguries under which it will be carried into effect. The unselfish interest that the United States have for many years taken in the people of Asia Minor make it especially appropriate that it should be the nation that should undertake this new and on its own lines, equally beneficent Mission.

(Signed) RONALD M. BURROWS,  
JAMES TAIT,  
T. F. TOUT,  
JAMES HOPE MOULTON,  
R. SEYMOUR CONWAY,  
J. H. HOPKINSON.

University of Birmingham,

Nov. 12, 1910.

We, the undersigned members of the University of Birmingham, regard archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria as of great importance in the interest of classical studies and historic knowledge.

(Signed) C. REYMOND BEAZLEY,  
CHARLES D. CHAMBERS,  
ROSE SIDGWICK,  
E. A. SONNENSCHEIN,  
ST. GEORGE STOCK,  
E. C. WORDSWORTH.

University of Bristol,

Bristol, Nov. 17, 1910.

We have read with sympathy and interest Prof. Sterrett's schemes for exploration in Asia Minor, and should warmly approve of their being aided by a grant.

(Signed) F. BROOKS, M. A.,  
HORACE PITMAN, M. A.,  
ERNEST SIBREE, M. A.

University of Leeds,

Leeds, Nov. 16, 1910.

Your scheme of work must command the sympathy of scholars throughout the world. Its successful accomplishment would serve the best interest of humanity and would do the greatest credit to the enlightened enterprise of America.

(Signed) W. RHYS ROBERTS.

University of Glasgow,

Glasgow, Nov. 26, 1910.

The undersigned members of the staff of this University, having heard that it is proposed to organize an expedition or expeditions to Syria and Asia Minor for the purpose of archae-

ological research, desire earnestly to commend the proposal to the consideration of any who may be able to support it. There are many sites of great importance in those countries which need thorough investigation; and a full exploration of these, or of a considerable part of them, if competently directed, could not fail to produce results of very great value for the extension of human knowledge.

(Signed) JAMES COOPER, D. D., D. Litt., D. C. L.  
J. S. PHILLIMORE, M. A.,  
GILBERT A. DAVIES, M. A.,  
WM. B. STEVENSON, D. Litt.,  
G. MILLIGAN, D. D.,  
H. G. LYONS, Hon. D. Sc.

University of St. Andrews,  
St. Andrews, N. B., February 14, 1911.

The undersigned members of the University of St. Andrews share the lively expectations raised among scholars by the prospect of systematic exploration in Asia Minor and Syria. The enterprise, as outlined by Dr. Sterrett, appears to be planned with adequate skill and energy. An important consideration in its favour is the fact that under the new régime in the Ottoman Empire there is less likelihood of tedious opposition to archaeological research.

(Signed) JAMES DONALDSON, Principal,  
JOHN BURNET,  
ALLAN MENZIES,  
W. M. LINDSAY,  
D. M. KAY,  
R. K. HANNAY.

University of Aberdeen,  
Aberdeen, 25 Dec. 1910.

I authorize you to add my name to any representation you may be making in the interest of research in Asia Minor and Syria.

(Signed) J. HARROWER.

The University of Dublin,

Trinity College, Dublin, 6. xii. 1900.

We desire to add our earnest recommendations to those that have already been given in favor of Professor Sterrett's project. A subvention which would permit of a systematic excavation of sites in Asia Minor, would beyond doubt or question add to the book of human knowledge pages of the profoundest interest and importance.

(Signed) J. P. MAHAFFY,  
R. Y. TYRRELL,  
LOUIS C. PURSER,  
JOHN I. BEARE,  
J. GILBERT SMYLY,  
W. A. GOLIGHER.

University of Dublin,  
Trinity College, Dublin, Nov. 15, 1910.

I am very glad to add my voice to the great European chorus of approval regarding your scheme of systematic excavation in Asia Minor. To-day when modern science is swallowing up all the spare funds of our Universities, it is of the last importance that the historical side of human knowledge, and that which ministers to real culture, should be liberally supported. The scheme you propose is quite definite, and there is no one that I know better fitted, by both ability and special experience, to carry it out than you are. I have now half a century's experience of these researches in Greece, Egypt, and nearer Asia, and I can conscientiously say that I have never yet seen a scheme proposed which promises larger and more brilliant results. I therefore earnestly hope that this noble investigation may be placed on a proper footing.

(Signed) J. P. MAHAFFY.

University of Dublin,

Dublin, Nov. 9, 1910.

It will give me much pleasure to do what I can for the furtherance of the cause in which you have laboured with such distinguished success, and in which all Hellenists and Humanists throughout the world should take a lively interest.

(Signed) JOHN I. BEARE.

The Queen's University of Belfast,

Belfast, Nov. 13, 1910.

I have the strongest sympathy with your project for archaeological research. I think if Americans of great wealth knew of the immense promise of that field, the way in which archaeological study is hampered for want of funds and the importance of it for a true knowledge of the classical past, they would assent to your request.

(Signed) S. DILL.

London, 18 Dec. 1910.

I entirely endorse all that Professor Sterrett says of the immense importance of exploration in the whole of this district. It is full of unsolved problems, all of the most vital significance alike for classical and prehistoric archaeology, for ethnology, history, and geography. A systematic investigation, conducted with adequate funds, could hardly fail to produce scientific results of unique value. Even in a part of the country which is so comparatively well known as the Troad, an enquiry which I have lately been carrying on shews so many serious problems still unsolved, that I am myself planning a short journey there next year, in the belief that fresh light may be thrown on various aspects of the Homeric problem.

(Signed) WALTER LEAF.

Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire,

Dec. 13, 1910.

I have much pleasure in endorsing Professor Sterrett's appeal to enlightened Americans of great wealth for assistance in prosecuting archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor. His own work in this field, as well as that of others whose names I am glad to see amongst the supporters of the scheme (such as Sir W. M. Ramsay and Mr. Hogarth) have shown not only what can be done, but how much remains to be done, and that without delay, in view of the constant destruction of ancient monuments in Asia Minor. Professor Sterrett rightly insists on the need of assurance that funds for excavation and travel will be continuously forthcoming for a considerable number of years; and this assurance is just what American wealth is eminently able to furnish.

(Signed) H. STUART JONES.

The University of Melbourne, Australia,

Melbourne, Oct. 20, 1910.

As representing—I venture to think—the opinion of classical and archaeological scholars in this part of the world, I unreservedly support the petition of Professor Sterrett. My own studies have taught me that it is chiefly to exploration of the kind, and in the places, suggested by him that we must look for an enlightenment for which we are all most eager. The results of recent researches within the Hellenic sphere have opened new and rather startling chapters in the history of the Mediterranean world, and such work as has been performed, however unsystematically and incompletely, in Asia Minor, has not only yielded much information of the highest importance, but has aroused the highest expectations of far-reaching discoveries to come. When the governments of some of the most civilised, and yet most practical, nations have lent material assistance to smaller explorations, we may be sure that the work is regarded as rich in human interest and likely to offer solid intellectual returns. If the study of the early history of the world

and its civilisations is worth anything, that worth attaches in a special degree to this project. If there is any value in a sounder understanding of the Old or New Testament, this is the region that most obviously calls for investigation. I cannot conceive of any operations more likely to bring new illumination to the student—whether of Biblical history, Hellenic civilisation and literature, or the secular history of some thousands of years—than those which Professor Sterrett desires to undertake.

(Signed) T. G. TUCKER, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

**Endorsement of Italian Universities.**

University of Rome,

Rome, 5 xii, 1910.

I am so convinced of the great utility of your scheme in connection with the archaeological exploration of Asia Minor and Syria, that my first thought, as President of the Archaeological Exhibition to be held in Rome next year, was to despatch a mission to Galatia for the reproduction of the temple of Augustus, on the walls of which the **Res Gestae** are engraved. And I am now busy rebuilding here the great structure from casts taken on the spot. The accounts given by the members of the mission of the wonders they have seen on their journey, of the immense possibilities for future discoveries, etc., make our old archaeological mouths water.

We must remember that there are left but two countries promising extraordinary harvest, at least from my own Roman point of view: Northern Africa (viz., Numidia—Mauretania—Cyrenaica) and Asia Minor. The French are taking good care of the first. An American and an Italian mission are working Cyrenaica. The only spare field, and a magnificent one indeed, is Asia. Let me hope that you may succeed in your scheme. **It is not one of American interest alone: it concerns the whole scientific world.**

(Signed) PROF. R. LANCIANI.

Regia Accademia der Lincei,

University of Rome,

(Translation.)

Rome, 1 Dec. 1910.

A thoroughgoing archaeological exploration of Asia Minor and Syria, as planned by Professor Sterrett, is one of the most imperative needs of the science of the past. A whole series of the most important questions must be solved in Asia Minor, and in the very first instance, for prehistoric times, comes the problem of the origin of the Mysian culture. Of scarcely less importance is the elucidation of ethnographical relations. We may be certain that systematic excavations will bring us a host of inscriptions in the native languages of the peninsula. For the Seleucid epoch also, about which we still know very little in detail, we might expect richly illuminating results; in point of fact the chief capitals of the Seleucid empire, Antioch on the Orontes and Seleucia on the Tigris, have never been methodically investigated. The promoters of the plan would do a great and an ever-lasting service to science, if they would make such an expedition possible.

(Signed) KARL JULIUS BELOCH.

Regia Accademia dei Lincei.

University of Rome, Sapienza,

(Translation.)

Rome, 30 November 1910.

There is no one who is active in the broad domain of archaeological science who will not hail your project with enthusiasm. The existence of an Institution for the acquisition of knowledge which makes it possible to apply considerable resources to a purely scientific enterprise, and the existence also of men, who, equipped, as you are, with courage, energy, and a rich experience are willing to devote their lives to this undertaking, is such a unique coincidence, that it would be a really irreparable loss, if such an opportunity were allowed to pass by unused.

Perhaps nowhere else is there a more magnificent field for research into human history than Asia Minor, where from the earlier millennia one civilization has followed another civilization in an unbroken series; where they mutually postulate, in-

fluence, and illustrate each other. And nowhere can archaeology set to work on a larger scale than in Asia Minor, where history speaks almost exclusively from monuments, inscriptions, works of art of every kind, and from the peculiarity of the very soil.

There can be no doubt but that your plan of combining systematic surface research with excavations is the only correct one. In my opinion the two cannot be separated.

(Signed) EMANUEL LOEWY.

University of Bologna,  
Regia Sopraintendenza agli Scavi e ai Musei Archeologici in  
Bologna,  
(Translation.)

Bologna, 5 dicembre 1910.

We express our earnest hope that the plan of exploring Syria and Asia Minor with rigorous topographical method may be carried into effect. That region, which up to the present has only been explored partially and with interruptions, certainly conceals remains of antiquity and treasures of art, which, if revealed to science, will make precious contributions, not only to the history of those countries; but also to that of the Occident. We cannot conceal the particular interest Italy would have in the discovery in Asia Minor of the traces of the ancient people to whom classical tradition attributed a Lydian origin, and who developed in the heart of the peninsula an advanced civilization, whose monuments are the subject of so many serious controversies.

Italian students of antiquity expect, however, that from those countries will finally come the light which will clear up the mystery of the origin of the Etruscans. And the ALMA MATER STUDIORUM applauds the scholarly initiative of Professor Sterrett and is confident that Americans of great wealth will be willing to aid the realization of the grand and noble work.

(Signed) VITTORIO PUNTONI, Rettore dell' Università,  
FRANCESCO LORENZO PULLÈ, Preside della  
Facoltà di Filosofia e Lettere,

GIUSEPPE ALBINI,  
I. BENVENUTO SUPINO,  
ALFREDO TROMBETTI,  
GHERARDO GHIRARDINI, Direttore del Museo  
Civico,  
AUGUSTO NEGRIOLI, Ispettore del Museo Civico,  
PERICLE DONATI, Docente di Archeologia.

University of Naples,

(Translation)

Rome, 18 Ottobre 1910.

I am convinced that nothing but a large and systematical exploration of that vast and important region can give us the materials, now lacking, for studying from every point of view questions whose very existence the excavations already undertaken have but begun to make us suspect. If Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett succeeds in calling into existence an expedition for the exploration of Asia Minor, he will have succeeded in bringing about one of the most useful and splendid scientific enterprises of our century, to the infinite advantage of science.

(Signed) ETTORE PAIS,

University of Pisa

Gabinetto di Archeologia della Regia Università,  
(Translation) Pisa, 8. xii. 10

To all archaeologists and to all students of antiquity Professor Sterrett's project is of consuming interest, because it promises to add to our knowledge of the Mediterranean civilizations; it is of still greater interest for us Italians in view of the light which excavations have thrown upon Aegean antiquities; it is welcome particularly in Tuscany, where it is hoped that the expedition may make some contribution, even if it be a negative one, towards a solution of the vexed question of the Etruscans. Professor Sterrett's very plan, which is the result of his knowledge of the country, and his great ability as an explorer, if backed by the necessary funds, guarantee success.

(Signed) DR. LUCIO MARIANI.

Regia Accademia dei Lincei,

University of Pisa,  
Facoltà di Filosofia e Lettere,

Pisa, addi 14, xii, 1910.

The undersigned, Professors in the University of Pisa, concur with Dr. Lucio Mariani in the above statement.

(Signed) VINCENZO COSTANZI,  
CARLO FORMICHI,  
DONATO JAJA,  
ALESSANDRO TARTARA,  
ARTURO SOLARI,  
CLEMENTE MERLO,  
LEANDRO BIADENE,  
CARLO ERRERA,  
AUGUSTO MANCINI,  
FRANCESCO ZAMBALDI.

University of Pavia,

Gabinetto di Archeologia,

(Translation.)

Pavia, 23 novembre 1910.

We endorse the project for archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria proposed by Professor Sterrett. We are all the more interested in the matter because the proposed researches also have to do with epochs most important for the study of the Middle Ages.

(Signed) GIOVANNI CANNA,  
GIACINTO ROMANO,  
GIOVANNI NICCOLINI,  
EGIDIO GORRA,  
PIER ENEA GUARNERIO,  
CARLO PASCAL,  
VITTORIO CIAN,  
GIOVANNI PATRONI.

British School of Rome,

Rome, Dec. 4, 1910.

The importance of archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria can hardly be overestimated, and in it scholars of all nations have cooperated in the past, and will in the future. You inform me that Sir W. M. Ramsay is in hearty sympathy with your scheme, and would take an active part in it. I could wish for no better guarantee; and I cordially express a hope that your efforts may be successful.

(Signed) THOMAS ASHBY,  
Director of the British School at Rome.

École Française de Rome,

(Translation.) Rome, le 14 janvier 1911.

I should have been one of the first to welcome Professor Sterrett's skilful and discriminating plan; for I too, even I, have ranged the mountains of Asia Minor, though 'tis long ago, and I preserve as precious treasures my recollections of that country. I come late, but my enthusiasm is not less than that of others. For so much of the past of Man, so many of the roots of our civilization lie buried in the soil of that old land! And it is so imperatively necessary to save for history all that is left of those records!

The Turks are undergoing a new birth, their country is being opened to commerce and the industries! According to a fateful law the march of modern progress will soon annihilate the records of the past, unless we make haste to forbid it.

There is no scientific task more worthy of American wealth and American initiative. In placing Mr. Sterrett at the head of the enterprise, the Americans will have confided the leadership to a man who has abundantly proved his ability in the archaeological exploration of Asia Minor, and whose experience in this kind of research is universally appreciated.

(Signed) L. DUCHESNE,

Directeur de l'École Française de Rome; Membre de l'Institut de France; Membre de l'Académie Française.

American School of Classical Studies in Rome,

November 20, 1910.

The project of investigating Asia Minor appeals to me very strongly. I do not know of any piece of archaeological work which would be so likely to give results of a really significant character. But the work must be done at once and on a large scale, if the thing is to be done at all. It is a wonderful opportunity for the trustees of any large educational fund, and I should think that their very broadmindedness would cause this matter to appeal to them.

(Signed) JESSE BENEDICT CARTER.

Imperial Austrian Archaeological Institute,  
(Translation.)

Sekretariat-Smyrna, Smyrna, 28.xi. 1910.

No one acquainted with the facts will doubt to-day that in Asia Minor, the region of the upper Euphrates, and in Syria there are problems confronting science, which must be solved before it will be possible to understand those important periods in which the civilizations of the old Orient and the Occident influenced or determined each other. In this influence Asia Minor played not merely the rôle of a passive intermediary between the Far East and Europe in all the epochs in question—the Hittite, the Hellenistic, the Early Christian, the Byzantine, the Seljuk—but it produced its own civilizations, some of which were most important and pregnant with consequences for after times. Therefore every one would rejoice greatly, if an institution or a man would place at the disposition of Professor Sterrett the means necessary for solving the problems mentioned.

It strikes me that in the execution of the task a limited field should be undertaken, even if the most unlimited means be granted. I can only second the utterance of Th. Wiegand. I dissent from his views, however, in this particular, that I should not recommend Cilicia as the province to be explored first, though many arguments might be adduced therefor. I

should advise the American explorers to pitch their permanent camp in Eastern Asia Minor, and to begin there with numerous excavations and exhaustive surface research, because not only can the oldest history and the ethnology of Asia Minor be gained from the monuments of the Hittite period, but also a way to the understanding of the religion of Asia Minor will be opened up. Then, when the culture of these regions in the varying epochs—by no means omitting the Early Christian and Byzantine epochs—shall have become accurately known to us, then, it will be time enough to let the work radiate from its centre, by way of Phrygia and Lydia, to the western seaboard and Europe. **There are very many problems in the history of art and in the history of religion—to make mention of only two sciences—which cannot be solved at present because they cannot take into account the unknown factor of the culture of Interior Asia Minor.**

(Signed) DR. JOSEF KEIL.

Sekretär des k. österreichischen archaeologischen Institutes  
in Smyrna.

Institut Français d' Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Egypte,  
(Translated.) Le Caire, le 10 décembre 1910.

The realization of Professor Sterrett's plan will have the happiest consequences for history and archaeology in general, in that it will permit us to study, before it is too late, the remains of the past, which are threatened with annihilation by the introduction of modern civilization into those countries.

It is in every way to be desired that effective support be given to this enterprise, whose utility is clearly apparent to all who are interested in the Orient.

(Signed) E. CHASSINAT.

**Endorsement of Russian Universities.**

University of Moscow,

Moscow, Dec. 25, 1910.

It has been a very great pleasure for us to learn that Professor Sterrett is putting forward a scheme for systematic archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria. The historical problems of which he speaks are of the most urgent kind. It will be a memorable day in the annals of our branch of historical studies when a great Institution or a gentleman of great wealth adopts the project and thus enables so distinguished an archaeologist as Professor Sterrett to carry out his plan. The Russians have some special reasons for taking a keen interest in the fate of the scheme. Inter alia, a thorough exploration of the antiquities of Asia Minor may throw much new light on the obscure history of the Russian Caucasus.

(Signed) DR. SERGEI SOBOLEWSKY,  
DR. APOLLO HRUSKA,  
DR. NICOLAUS NOVOSSADSKY,  
DR. A. NIKITSKY.

University of Odessa,

Odessa, 20 Nov. 1910.

We join our voices to those numerous and authoritative ones in sympathetic support of the project formed by Professor Sterrett for a systematic study of Asia Minor, and we think its realization would be of incomparable importance.

A complete, well-planned, and many-sided study of this important country has never been undertaken. Research, having in view the study of the past of Asia Minor throughout its entire history, from the time of the Hittites down to that of the Crusaders, would serve as a school of method, the good results of which would be felt in all historical science.

We can not help pointing out that as inhabitants of the Black Sea coast, we are especially desirous of seeing Professor Sterrett's project realized, for the beginnings of our own culture are closely connected with the fortunes of Asia Minor, and from their study we may expect rich materials for illustrating the

history of our own local culture. The realization of Professor Sterrett's project will bring invaluable gains to science and high honour to the Institution that will aid in this new conquest of scientific thought.

(Signed) E. von STERN,  
A. PAWLOWSKY,  
A. THOMSON,  
S. PAPADIMITRIU,  
B. WARNECKE,  
M. MANDES.

**Endorsement of Spanish Universities.**

University of Madrid,

Universidad Central de Espana, Facultad de Filosofia y Letras.  
(Translation.) Madrid, 7 de Diciembre de 1910.

We the undersigned, all Professors of the Faculty of Letters in some one of the sections that compose it, Philosophy, Letters, and History, take pleasure in informing you directly of the resolution adopted by this Faculty in session assembled on the 30th of November last, which literally transcribed reads as follows:

“This Faculty endorses with the greatest enthusiasm the plan for archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria, which, with the help of a subvention for the promotion of research, it is proposed that the most competent persons shall carry on and continue for a long time; and at the same time this Faculty can do no less than encourage the learned Professor Sterrett to persevere in so idealistic a plan, which will enable modern scientists to solve a host of problems, which, even after the lapse of many centuries, are still such enigmas that the history and civilization of peoples of remote antiquity are inadequately known.”

Those who sign this communication reiterate, here, that they join other Universities abroad in heartily endorsing the plan, and in believing that the splendid thought will have the greatest results for culture and civilization.

(Signed) DR. MARIANO VISCASILLAS Y URRIZA, Dean,  
DR. FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ Y GONZALEZ,  
DR. ANTONIO GONZALEZ Y GARBIN,  
DR. MIGUEL MORAYTA,  
MANUEL MARIA DEL VALLE Y CARDENAS,  
MAYOR GARCIA MORENO,  
DR. JUAN GUTIEIRAS GARIJO,  
EDUARDO DE HINOJOSA,  
CAYO ORTEGA MAYOR,  
JUAN ORTEGA Y RUBIO,  
JOSÉ ALEMANY,  
MARIO DAZA DE CAMPOS,  
JUAN CATALINA GARCIA,  
DR. ANTONIO SANCHEZ MOGUEL,  
JOSÉ GILES Y RUBIO,  
DR. ENRIQUE SOMS Y CASTELIN,  
M. SANZ BENITO,  
RAMON MENÉNDEZ PIDAL,  
DR. ELIAS TORMO,  
DR. ANDRÉS OVEJERO Y BUSTUMANTE,  
DR. ADOLFO BONILLA Y SAN MARTIN,  
DR. PIO ZABALA Y LERA,  
DR. JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSEL,  
DR. R. AMADEO DE LOS RIOS,  
DR. ANDRES TORRES RICA,  
DR. MIGUEL ASIN,  
DR. ELOY BULLON,  
DR. JOSÉ MARIA CASTILLA,  
JUAN HUSTADO,  
DR. EMETERIO MAZORRIAGA,  
CUALCUIJANO.

University of Seville,  
Universidad Literaria de Sevilla,

(Translation.) Sevilla, 20 de Diciembre 1910.

Professor Sterrett's plan for investigations in Syria and Asia Minor deserves the unreserved endorsement of all students of archaeology, history, or art, because many questions as yet

problematical, will be cleared up,—questions that concern the origin of the eastern Mohammedan civilization, which is so closely allied to Arabic art in Spain, particularly in Andalousia; and because it will connote progress in the knowledge of oriental antiquities, Hittite, Greek, and Roman.

(Signed) FRANCISCO PAGÉS, Rector,  
FELICIANO CANDAU,  
FRANCISCO MURILLO,  
ANTONIO COLLANTES,  
ANTONIO BALLESTEROS Y BERETTA,  
CLAUDIO SANS. ARISMENDI.

University of Seville,

(Translation.) Sevilla, 22 de Diciembre de 1910.

In view of my official position as Rector of the University it gives me great satisfaction to reiterate what was said in the letter of the 20th, a letter which I found pleasure in signing along with other professors of the faculty of Philosophy and Letters, in the section of History. Research in Syria and Asia Minor will clear up many very interesting points of history and archaeology.

(Signed) FRANCISCO PAGÉS,  
El Rector de la Universidad Literaria de Sevilla.

University of Seville,

(Translation.) Sevilla, 22 Diciembre 1910.

It was with real enthusiasm that I placed my signature beside those of my colleagues at Seville. But as Professor of Universal History, though my attention is devoted chiefly to oriental studies, I must write to applaud warmly your happy initiative, to encourage you in your plan, and to assure you that I shall follow with most lively interest the outcome of your undertaking, and I am at all times ready to cooperate, in my modest way, in a work of such scientific importance.

It may be that my sentiments are colored by my many years

of study, but I must express my opinion that the greatest duty of humanity is to discover the whole truth in regard to its origin, in regard to the sources of its civilization; to open fully the chest, all covered, as it is, with the dust of centuries and as yet only half-opened,—the chest in which without doubt there lies preserved the larger part of the sublime inheritance which ancient peoples left for us as the fruit of their unceasing toil—an inheritance that makes for civilization and progress.

I congratulate you on your praiseworthy initiative; I hope that you will not cease in your disinterested work, for which historical science will thank you, and I should be grateful if you would inform me from time to time in regard to the state of the work. I know that few can help you less than I, but few will be so keenly, so profoundly interested in the outcome of your project, and in the result which the future reserves for the investigations that will some day be made.

(Signed) FELICIANO CANDAU.

University of Barcelona,  
Universidad Literaria de Barcelona,  
Facultad de Filosofia y Letras,  
Barcelona, 1st December 1910.

The undersigned, Professors in the Faculty of Philosophy and Literature in the University of Barcelona, give their enthusiastic approval to Professor Sterrett's plea for research in Asia Minor and Syria.

The various and important civilizations which flourished in those countries, and particularly in Asia Minor, which has always been the connecting link between Europe and Asia, and the splendid results achieved by Dr. Schliemann and other more recent explorers lead us to say that to disinter the treasures which Asia Minor and Syria conceal beneath their soil is of the greatest interest and of world-wide scope for Archaeology, Epigraphy, Legislation, and for the History of Culture in general. For knowledge gained by research in those countries

would rectify many opinions which are at present accepted and would fill many blanks which obstruct historical research.

We, therefore, ardently hope that Professor Sterrett's plan may be carried into effect, as it really deserves to be, and that excavations and research may be inaugurated as soon as possible.

(Signed) DR. MANUEL SORIANO,  
DR. FRANCISCO BARJAU,  
DR. MARTINIANO MARTINEZ,  
DR. LUIS SEGALA Y ESTALELLA,  
FRANCISCO NABOT Y FORNAS,  
DR. JOSÉ BANQUÉ.

**Endorsement of American Institutions and American Scholars.**

Cornell University,

Office of the President.

I have gone carefully over Professor Sterrett's Outline of a Plan for the Exploration of Asia Minor, and I am moved to write what I think of it.

Of course I know Professor Sterrett well. I have heard him lecture here on the subject of his archaeological explorations in Asia Minor, and I have the highest opinion of his competency for that work. Naturally, therefore, a scheme recommended by him has in my mind the reinforced argument of the scholar behind it.

But even the scheme itself is one which I think should commend it highly to endowed institutions or men of wealth and culture. It is a clear opportunity to make additions to human knowledge. And I should confidently expect that the investigations would throw a new light on ancient geography, history, law, and customs, as well as on the early history of Christianity in the remoter provinces of the Roman Empire.

Professor Sterrett explains very clearly that this material is rapidly disappearing. This presents a consideration of great force in favor of immediate action. Even in the last few years materials known to Professor Sterrett himself have already disappeared. What is likely to happen, if the work of investigation is long postponed, we can readily imagine.

This is a species of investigation for which any institution whose sphere it is to promote the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge seems to me peculiarly adapted and to which indeed it is especially summoned. Our government cannot undertake the work; it is beyond the reach of our colleges, universities and learned societies, and unless an American institution or Americans of great wealth can be induced to supply the funds for the work of research, it seems to me practically certain that this field of investigation cannot be cultivated by American scholars.

I strongly endorse the scheme. I recognize Professor Sterrett's fitness for undertaking the work—a fitness brought about both by extensive and accurate scholarship and by actual experience in the work of investigation—and I earnestly hope that in some way a grant may be made to enable him to carry out the explorations he proposes.

(Signed) J. G. SCHURMAN,  
President of Cornell University.

Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y., March 20, 1911.

The importance of Asia Minor as a field of scientific exploration can scarcely be overestimated. No part of this territory has yet been properly surveyed, and much of it has not been explored at all. Numerous monuments of the past are likely to exist still above ground. Discoveries of this kind are constantly made by travelers. What is needed is a systematic search. Under the ground lie the remains of bygone civilizations. The finds at Boghaz Keui, the capital of the Hittite empire, indicate what may be expected, if careful excavations were undertaken. Only by long continued work, carried on in a competent manner, at a large number of places, can we hope to secure the means of deciphering the Hittite language and of unravelling the mysterious history of the Hittites. Many centres of Urartian, Chaldian, and Mannaeian life in Anatolia, of the Phrygian, Lydian, and Cilician empires, of Greek civilization on the Aegean and the Euxine, should be excavated. Antiquities throwing light upon Persian, Armenian, Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Osmanli control should be systematically looked for. Numerous sites of importance in different periods should be identified.

There is an enormous work to be done in Asia Minor, promising rich returns. The time has come when it should be done on a large scale, in the pursuit of a comprehensive plan, with ample means, adequate equipment, and the most approved methods. Much has been accomplished by other nations, espe-

cially by Germany and by the Turkish government. It would be an honor to America, if our country would do for Asia Minor what France has done for Egypt, Tunis and Algiers.

The plan outlined by Professor Sterrett deserves the most careful consideration and the heartiest support. It is a fortunate circumstance that it is possible, at the present time, to begin so vast and significant an enterprise under the leadership of a man like Professor Sterrett. His previous experience in this field, his familiarity with all the problems involved, his ripe scholarship, his sound practical judgment, and his abundant enthusiasm combine to make him the natural leader in a work that commands the interest and sympathy of every Orientalist, historian, and student of antiquity.

(Signed) NATHANIEL SCHMIDT,  
CHAS. E. BENNETT,  
GEORGE P. BRISTOL,  
CHARLES L. DURHAM,  
LANE COOPER,  
CHARLES H. HULL, Dean,  
WM. A. HAMMOND,  
HENRY A. SILL,  
H. C. ELMER,  
EUGENE P. ANDREWS,  
HORACE L. JONES,  
GEORGE L. BURR,  
JULIAN P. BRETZ,  
J. HÉBRARD.

Cornell University,

Department of Latin.

I should be surprised if any other project for research could command the cordial unanimity of support which has been evoked by Professor Sterrett's proposal to conduct an expedition of exploration in Asia Minor and Syria. Though I have for a long time appreciated the splendid opportunities afforded by those lands for enriching our knowledge of the past, and though I have been impressed by the great importance of

promptness in undertaking the work, yet I have been astonished to see that from every quarter has come an almost immediate endorsement of Professor Sterrett's plans.

Equally important is Professor Sterrett's own personality. In the opinion of those who know his special gifts for the kind of work he proposes, and who recall his brilliant achievements in remaking large portions of the map of Asia Minor, the present opportunity to secure his direction of fresh archaeological undertakings in the same quarter is one to be taken advantage of without delay. Such a chance is not likely to offer itself again. America's contributions to higher scholarship and research have in the past been so meagre that it would be a thousand pities to let pass this unique opportunity of making invaluable additions to knowledge under the lead of an American scholar of proved capacity.

CHARLES E. BENNETT,

Lately President of the American Philological Association.

Cornell University.

The importance of the results that would be achieved by such an exploration, if properly conducted, can hardly be overestimated. And I doubt whether any man could be found, either in this country or abroad, more admirably fitted in every way to have charge of such a project than Professor Sterrett. He has had years of experience in similar work in the Orient, and his publications embodying the results of his explorations are world-renowned. He has now outlined a project that promises results in comparison with which his earlier work, important as that work was, seems almost insignificant. No one who knows the man doubts his ability to accomplish the results he has in view. In common with all who realize the importance to the world of the work he has mapped out, I sincerely hope that the funds necessary for its successful accomplishment may be made available.

H. C. ELMER.

Cornell University.

I have personally been much impressed with the value of the scheme which Professor Sterrett has in mind. Speaking particularly from the standpoint of physiography, I would say that it has long been my opinion that study in this region would yield results of the very highest importance. I should consider it a matter of very great interest and importance if such a broad-gauged plan as Professor Sterrett has outlined could be undertaken. I should be greatly surprised if such a study did not bring out geographical and geological results of intense interest and great value.

(Signed) R. S. TARR.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Psychological Laboratory.

As regards the fitness of Professor Sterrett to conduct the explorations which he has outlined there can, I think, be no shadow of doubt. Professor Sterrett's past training and achievements, and the thorough knowledge and great enthusiasm displayed in his present proposals, speak for themselves.

As regards the value of the proposed work there can also, in my opinion, be no doubt whatever. I have followed the progress of the science with interest, from the outside, and I do not think any one will dispute the contention that Asia Minor is by far the most promising ground for research at present available.

Personally, I have two special interests in the work. The one is that an anthropologist might do very valuable work for comparative psychology by an examination of the original inhabitants of Asia Minor, who still survive in a subordinate and degraded state. I have in mind such work as has recently been done by Drs. Rivers and Myers on the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits. I should hope, that is, that the anthropologist might be a man with psychological training.

I notice also with great pleasure, that Professor Sterrett asks for a number of young university men to accompany the expedition, so to speak, as apprentices.

(Signed) E. B. TITCHENER.

Illinois College,

Jacksonville, Illinois.

The time is now ripe for Americans to offer to the world as brilliant and as lasting achievements in the sphere of the humanities and natural sciences as they have in the realm of commerce and mechanics. As Professor Sterrett has set forth in his proposition there is nowhere on earth so vast and important a field for research in those sciences that treat of mankind as the district lying between the highlands of Persia and the Mediterranean Sea. He has called to your attention the obstacles which have prevented a careful scientific study of this country and the necessity of undertaking the work immediately with full provision for a long and exhaustive campaign.

The United States is in a peculiarly favorable position for this task, for it alone of the progressive nations of the world can go into Turkey free from the suspicion of desiring to impair the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and so their scholars will be allowed more freedom in making exact surveys.

It is a matter of shame to American scholars who have visited the Orient to see how important work has suffered from lack of sufficient means to carry it to completion. German and French scholars are provided by their governments with means to work at their own discretion and so their labors have been thorough and exhaustive. The most serious handicap encountered by the American scholar and scientist is the demand made upon him to produce something in return for a given amount of support. Accordingly his results are generally abortive or merely tentative. Those who give money for exploration and excavations are prone to judge the value of the work done by the positive results in monuments, sculpture, inscriptions, etc. In science, however, the negative results have an equal value, and if anything lasting or permanent is to be produced by American scholarship, scholars and scientists must receive continuous loyal support whether their results be positive or negative.

For these reasons I respectfully urge that Professor Sterrett be granted the full assistance that he desires for the accomplish-

ment of this most important work. I believe that a large amount of money should be appropriated, for there is no field of investigation fraught with more interest to scientists and to humanists. I believe that it should be given without reference to time or immediate results, for scholars can produce permanent results only when allowed to work out a problem with minute and exhaustive study. I believe that this project should be entered upon now, for the material with which scholars must work is fast disappearing at the hands of dealers in antiquities, of builders, and of fanatics.

As to my belief in Professor Sterrett's fitness for the task I can only state that in my opinion there is no other man in America so eminently adapted to the work as he is. In the first place he is probably more familiar than any other American with the climate, the people and conditions of life and travel in the countries where the work must be done. I am quoting his great teacher, Professor Ramsay, when I say that very few occidentals have shown the ability to gain the respect and confidence of oriental peoples to such a degree as Professor Sterrett. In addition he has acquired experience in the methods of exploration and investigation in the East serving an apprenticeship under Professor Ramsay and by independent travels of his own. Finally I myself know him to be a man of indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of his chosen studies, of high faith in the importance to mankind of scientific research in the field of classical and Oriental history, and of an integrity of character which will insure the conscientious expenditure of every dollar of the desired appropriation where it will count the most in furthering this enormous and important undertaking.

The project is one of great moment to human knowledge and therefore to mankind. The completion of such a work will redound infinitely to the glory of the American Nation and will increase its influence among the other peoples of the world.

(Signed) CLARENCE O. HARRIS.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., Jan. 11, 1911.

The undersigned, Professors in Harvard University, desire to emphasize the importance of the investigation of Asia Minor and northern Syria proposed by Professor Sterrett. The region is one of extraordinary interest, containing as it does numerous remains of Hittite, classic, and Christian times. The field has been only partially examined. Good work has been done by German, Austrian, English, and American explorers, but the greater part of the territory is still untouched.

The demand for speedy exploration is pressing. Year by year the monuments which might add to our knowledge of the past are perishing. There is now a unique opportunity for scientific investigation which would doubtless yield results of the highest value for the history of civilization, both Christian and pre-Christian. We therefore commend most earnestly the proposed plan of research in Asia Minor and northern Syria.

(Signed) CRAWFORD H. TOY,  
GEORGE F. MOORE,  
DAVID G. LYON,  
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,  
HERBERT WEIR SMYTH,  
ALBERT A. HOWARD,  
CHARLES BURTON GULICK,  
CLIFFORD H. MOORE,  
JAMES HARDY ROPES,  
WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON,  
EDWARD KENNARD RAND,  
GEORGE H. CHASE,  
CARL N. JACKSON,  
WILLIAM R. ARNOLD.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 10, 1911.

In addition to the expression of interest in the proposed expedition to Asia Minor and Syria contained in the letter signed by me in conjunction with other Harvard professors I wish to

say individually that a thorough examination of this region seems to me to be one of the most pressing needs of our times. The questions on which light may be thrown by such an examination are of high importance for the history of early Western civilization as well as for the development of early Christianity. So large an apparatus is required in order that the work may be properly done that only a well-endowed body would be able to furnish the requisite pecuniary means. I hope that advantage will be taken of the opportunity here offered to do a noble work. I earnestly commend Professor Sterrett and the expedition to favorable consideration.

(Signed) CRAWFORD H. TOY.

Harvard University,  
Semitic Museum,  
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 19, 1911.

My views of the proposed archaeological investigation of Asia Minor and North Syria are expressed in a paper signed by several of our Harvard Professors. But I write to say that I hope the money may be found for the enterprise, and that I feel sure of large returns in the increase of knowledge which such investigation will yield.

(Signed) DAVID G. LYON,  
Excavator of Samaria.

Harvard University.

The countries of the old world, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and others, have conferred signal benefits upon science in laying bare the records of early Oriental and Hellenic civilizations. Our country alone has not yet ranked itself in equal measure with these in advancing the knowledge of mankind in Asia Minor. In Europe the government itself or long established scientific associations have supported the work of surface research and excavation. In the United States the anthropologist and archaeologist can look only to richly endowed institutions animated by a like idealistic purpose. As

a people we must first assure ourselves of the substantial value of any undertaking, and that assurance once gained we devise far-reaching and thoroughgoing plans to accomplish the end in question.

In the present instance it must be the opinion of any one qualified to express an opinion that research in different quarters of Asia Minor, the home of many of those influences which still are a power in modern thought, cannot but be of unique profit to science without respect of nationality. Nor can any one doubt that the scheme outlined by Professor Sterrett, himself an experienced explorer in those regions, bears the mark of acquaintance at first hand with the chief problems at stake and the practical methods to be employed. To secure the best results in the most effective way there is necessary an adequate subvention carefully distributed between initial outlay and successive annual expenditures continued without interruption through a series of years. The plan is comprehensive, the methods are well formulated, the gain will be large and lasting, and the honor commensurate with the dignity of the enterprise.

(Signed) HERBERT WEIR SMYTH,

Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University;  
Sometime President of the American Philological Association.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., January 9, 1911.

I sincerely hope that some institution may be moved to undertake the exploration in Asia Minor which Professor Sterrett proposes.

It sometimes seems as if the solution of all the problems of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin was buried somewhere in Asia Minor.

(Signed) GEORGE F. MOORE.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1911.

I am glad to have an opportunity to say that in my judgment Syria and Asia Minor were connected genetically or closely with the most significant historical movements between the time of Alexander the Great and the Fourth Crusade. The character of our records is such that it is only by researches such as Professor Sterrett proposes that we can hope to come to any real understanding of them. I know of no more timely or promising undertaking than the scientific exploration of these lands, and I am sure that there is nobody better fitted to advance it successfully than Professor Sterrett.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1911.

I have read with great interest your project for research in Asia Minor and Syria; and I want to assure you of my constant delight in all that you are doing in the great cause in which we both have such a deep interest.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

Harvard University.

I have been, in common with many others, much interested in the plans of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett of Cornell University for the exploration of Asia Minor. Dr. Sterrett is known to me only professionally, but there is certainly no other man in America so competent to undertake and carry out the work which scholars of many fields desire and the plans which he has laid so carefully.

(Signed) CHARLES BURTON GULICK.

Tufts College,

Massachusetts,

January 3, 1911.

I am well aware of the importance of a thorough study of Asia Minor. I doubt if any portion of the earth's surface would yield equally important results, and I am sure that the story of human life and civilization can never be written until Asia Minor has been made to tell its story of the past.

I most sincerely hope that means may be found to enable Professor Sterrett to carry on successfully the work which he is so well prepared to do and for which he so ardently longs.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. HAMILTON,  
President of Tufts College.

Tufts College,

Massachusetts,

Jan. 20, 1911.

The undersigned, teachers in Tufts College, desire to express their interest in the proposal of Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett for systematic and thorough excavation and exploration of Asia Minor. As Prof. Sterrett was himself among the first to show, and as Dr. Strzygowski has as often repeated since, it is in Asia Minor that the question of "Orient oder Rom" must be decided. It would seem to be a fine thing that America should be a leading factor in solving, in part at least, the eternal question of the amount and character of the debt of the Occident to the Orient.

(Signed) GEORGE T. KNIGHT,  
H. G. MITCHELL,  
WILLIAM K. DENISON,  
CHARLES ST. CLAIR WADE.

Amherst College,

Amherst, Massachusetts, January 13th, 1911.

Every one acquainted with the opportunities for a most remarkable addition to the world's knowledge through exhaustive scientific researches in Asia Minor and Syria will be intensely

interested in Dr. Sterrett's projected expedition. It is most important that these investigations be made without loss of time, since the conditions for the highest success are rapidly becoming less favorable. And we believe that it would be impossible to find another man so splendidly fitted in respect to enthusiasm, scholarly qualities, sane judgment and personal experience, as Dr. Sterrett to undertake this work and to push it forward to a successful conclusion. We sincerely hope that the way will be speedily opened for the realization of Dr. Sterrett's plan for securing priceless information concerning the past and present archaeological, historical, and geographical facts relating to Syria and Asia Minor.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS,  
President of Amherst College,  
LEVI H. ELWELL,  
HERBERT P. HOUGHTON,  
H. de F. SMITH,  
WILLIAM L. COWLES.

Amherst College,  
Amherst, Mass., January 11, 1911.

I am very much interested in Professor Sterrett's plan, and most sincerely hope it can be carried through. With all truth I can write, that I feel sure there is no man so well qualified as he to do this important work and it is so important that funds ought to be forthcoming.

(Signed) WILLIAM L. COWLES.

Amherst College.

I desire to record my hearty approval of the plan as outlined, and also to express my conviction that no American scholar is better fitted for the execution of such a plan than is Professor Sterrett himself.

The governments of Italy and Greece have become fully alive to the importance of thorough exploration of their respective countries; but nothing of this sort can be expected from Tur-

key. Such systematic work as the plan recommends can not but result in most important and valuable discoveries; and if it is to be undertaken, it must be by those who have profited most by classical studies, who most thoroughly understand the situation, and whose means are adequate to the undertaking. In view of the facts in the case as they have been set forth in the "Outline," I beg to express my earnest hope that the proposed enterprise may be promoted in the manner indicated.

(Signed) L. H. ELWELL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1911.

There is probably no part of the Mediterranean lands which promises more important and even brilliant results from excavation and archaeological research than Asia Minor.

Williams College gladly adds the emphasis of its approval to the plan of Professor Sterrett, and joins in the expression of hope that the funds necessary for the conduct of the proposed expedition may be obtained.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,

President of Williams College,

RICHARD AUSTIN RICE,

GEORGE EDWIN HOWES,

HENRY D. WILD,

JOHN S. GALBRAITH,

SHERWOOD O. DICKERMAN,

MONROE N. WETMORE,

DAVID TAGGART CLARK,

JOHN HASKELL HEWITT.

Smith College,

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 6, 1911.

I heartily approve of the proposed historical research in Asia Minor and Syria, and should be glad if the pecuniary aid can be secured which will make it possible.

(Signed) L. CLARK SEELYE,

President Emeritus of Smith College.

Smith College,  
Northampton, Mass., January 16, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's desire to make a systematic and thorough exploration of Asia Minor, in order to secure the contributions to history which it is assuredly able to give, receives our heartiest sympathy. Asia Minor is a veritable treasure house of historical material, and it would be a splendid piece of work to make this available to the world.

(Signed) M. L. BURTON,  
President of Smith College.  
HENRY M. TYLER, Dean,  
JOHN EVERETT BRADY,  
JULIA H. CAVERNO,  
CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN,  
WILLIAM DODGE GRAY,  
MARY B. McELWAIN,  
MARY L. BENTON,  
ELIHU GRANT,  
AMY L. BARBOUR.

Mount Holyoke College,  
South Hadley, Mass., February 13th, 1911.

It gives me pleasure to approve Professor Sterrett's plan for archaeological, historical, and geographical research in Asia Minor and Syria. I hope that he will have the support necessary to put it into operation.

(Signed) MARY E. WOOLLEY,  
President of Mount Holyoke College.

Also endorsed by

(Signed) HELEN M. SEARLES, Latin,  
HELEN E. HOAG, Latin,  
MARY GILMORE WILLIAMS, Greek,  
HELEN C. FLINT, Greek,  
LOUISE F. RANDOLPH,  
Archaeology and History of Art,  
EDITH H. HALL, Archaeology.

Yale University,

New Haven, Jan. 2, 1911.

Understanding that Professor Sterrett is endeavoring to secure a grant for archaeological, historical and geographical research in Asia Minor and Syria we take pleasure in expressing our ardent hope that the wisdom of such an appropriation may become apparent.

American science has all too few opportunities to place its work alongside that of European scholars. Professor Sterrett's work already done in this field, coupled with the unparalleled opportunities now unfolding in it, makes us confident that were the means forthcoming results would be achieved amply rewarding the undertakers of the work and of immeasurable worth to historical science.

(Signed) BENJ. W. BACON,  
CHARLES C. TORREY,  
EDWARD L. CURTIS,  
ALBERT T. CLAY,  
E. P. MORRIS,  
THOMAS D. GOODELL,  
E. WASHBURN HOPKINS,  
HANNS OERTEL,  
ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON,  
P. V. C. BAUR,  
G. L. HENDRICKSON,  
B. PERRIN.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn., March 17, 1911.

To whom it may concern:—

From our knowledge of Asia Minor and from what has already been discovered, it appears to me that in no part of the world lies greater opportunity for securing archaeological material by the help of which the history and development of cultures can be written than in that region, the bridge between those of the farther East, only a few of which are known, and

those of the West, with which we are better acquainted, and from which our own culture has directly come. I believe that peoples of which we have little or no knowledge will be restored to their place in history, if some of the almost countless ruin heaps in that land are opened up to the light of day by systematic excavations. The fact that clay was used so extensively as a writing material in that district, as is evident from the many tablets found, makes this belief reasonable. The discovery of a single archive like that which was unearthed by Winckler and Macridy at Boghaz Kieui, and which now awaits decipherment in Constantinople, would amply reward any effort and expense that the project would involve.

And I cannot endorse too strongly Professor Sterrett, so well known to American and European scholars, as one well equipped for directing such an undertaking. With adequate funds to carry on such a work for a reasonable number of years, I feel that his results would be very great, and also most gratifying to those who provide the means.

(Signed) ALBERT T. CLAY.

Yale University,  
New Haven, Jan. 7, 1911.

All those who are interested in the history of civilization can have but one opinion in regard to Prof. Sterrett's project. There is no other land from which light is so much needed as from Asia Minor, nor any other where immediate results of the highest importance are so certain to be obtained by any thoroughly equipped expedition. No scholar is better qualified than Prof. Sterrett to undertake the work of exploration.

(Signed) CHARLES C. TORREY.

Professor of Semitic Languages in Yale University; Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine.

Yale University,

New Haven, Conn., January 18, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's project is certainly a most interesting and valuable one, and I hope sincerely that it may be carried out. Personally I should be especially glad of this, because of my own work in that country. I have been studying the changes of physical conditions during historic times, and the work which Professor Sterrett proposes to do would afford a vast amount of information, not only as to Asia Minor itself, but as to many other parts of the world.

(Signed) ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON,

Carnegie Research Assistant, Explorer, Author, Member of Expeditions to Russian Turkestan and to Chinese Turkestan.

Trinity College,

Hartford, Conn., February 6, 1911.

We are greatly interested in the proposition for careful archaeological, historical, and geographical researches in Asia Minor and Syria. We trust that the plan of which an outline has been furnished us will be carried into effect and that funds may be provided for making it as complete as possible. It certainly promises much for the advancement of our knowledge of the ancient world.

(Signed) FLAVEL S. LUTHER,

President of Trinity College,

FRANK COLE BABBITT,

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL,

LE ROY C. BARRET.

Wesleyan University,

Middletown, Connecticut, Feb. 16, 1911.

In regard to the project of extended excavation and research in Asia Minor we are in hearty agreement with Professor Sterrett. If executed in a comprehensive way it would probably contribute more than any other one thing to the understanding of

the beginnings of occidental civilization, and particularly to the knowledge of the religions which were most influential in shaping the thought of Greece and subsequently of Christian Europe.

(Signed) W. A. HEIDEL,  
J. W. HEWITT.

Brown University,  
Providence, R. I., January 24, 1911.

Professor Sterrett has sent me a truly remarkable pamphlet, containing endorsements from all over the country, and all foreign countries, regarding the work he wishes to do. . . .

I hope that in some way the way will open up for the great work he wishes to achieve.

(Signed) W. H. P. FAUNCE,  
President of Brown University.

Brown University,  
Providence, R. I., 21st March, 1911.

If my word be worth anything to the cause, I may say that I regard the project as one of vast importance. After Greece and Crete, Asia Minor holds the key to ancient classical civilization; and more than either she bridges the gulf between East and West. The nation that uncovers Asia Minor will rewrite ancient history; and, if the stupendous task is ever to be undertaken, why are not we the people? I was at Athens when we lost Delphi to the French—a loss we have never made good; but this project of Professor Sterrett would be an ample revenge.

(Signed) J. IRVING MANATT.

The General Theological Seminary,  
New York City, February 1, 1911.

From its geographical position alone it would be a safe inference that Asia Minor must have held an important place in the history of the ancient world. The knowledge we possess confirms the inference abundantly. Yet this knowledge is

based but slightly on the best sources, viz: contemporary records. But those records are still accessible in large quantities, above the soil, and, we may positively affirm, buried in the earth. It is of supreme importance that the rapidly disappearing surface records be scientifically collected and studied, or they may be lost forever. Those under ground should also be brought to light for the increase of the world's knowledge. Incidentally some valuable light is sure to be cast on early Christian history, especially on the scenes of the greater part of St. Paul's labors.

Professor Sterrett has secured a truly remarkable list of endorsements. His plan is for the most part excellently conceived. While there is a man qualified and eager for the work, the opportunity is ripe. The only lacking requisite is enough money to carry out a splendid program. America has now a chance to make a record in a timely undertaking. The funds ought to be provided at once.

(Signed) WILFORD L. ROBBINS, Dean,  
WM. J. SEABURY,  
J. CHARLES ROPER,  
H. M. DENSLAW,  
CHARLES N. SHEPARD,  
CHAS. C. EDMUNDSON,  
LORING W. BATTEN,  
ARTHUR P. HUNT,  
ARTHUR W. JENKS,  
FRANCIS BRANCH BLODGETT,  
WILLIAM H. P. HATCH,  
CHARLES H. BOYNTON.

Columbia University,  
January 14, 1911.

The undersigned, members of the Department of Classical Philology in Columbia University, desire to express their cordial sympathy with the plans which Professor Sterrett has proposed for the scientific study of Asia Minor. There can be no question at all that a better knowledge of Asia Minor is of the

greatest importance in the study of the development of European civilization. Anthropologist, archaeologist, geographer and historian are all likely to be greatly helped by a careful and systematic investigation of the problems which wait for solution in this region of the earth.

Professor Sterrett's extensive travels in Asia Minor and his experience in topographical work there have given him, of all Americans, the knowledge and experience necessary for the proposed undertaking.

(Signed) EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY,  
J. R. WHEELER,  
CLARENCE H. YOUNG,  
JAMES C. EGBERT,  
GEORGE N. OLCOTT,  
NELSON G. McCREA,  
FRANK GARDENER MOORE.

Columbia University,  
New York, January 3, 1911.

I most earnestly believe in such a careful study of Asia Minor as Professor Sterrett has proposed, and I earnestly hope it may be brought to pass. Scholars are certainly agreed that no region contains within its soil so many secrets bearing upon the origin of European civilization and the relations of that civilization to the orient. Professor Sterrett may, I am sure, count on the cordial sympathy of the School at Athens in any such undertaking.

(Signed) J. R. WHEELER,  
Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens.

Columbia University,  
New York, Jan. 6, 1911.

I heartily endorse Professor Sterrett's project for archaeological work in Asia Minor and earnestly hope that he may succeed in securing financial support. What he has previously done in that field is ample proof of his ability to go much

further and do far more. The results have solid scientific value and a poignant interest for all who study or profit by the study of history.

(Signed) WM. M. SLOANE,  
President of the American Historical Association.

Columbia University,  
New York, January 2, 1911.

I send you hearty good wishes for your work, and join in endorsing your plans regarding archaeological researches in Asia Minor—a most promising field.

(Signed) A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON,  
Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages.

Columbia University,  
New York, January 4th, 1911.

I endorse with heartiness the plan which Professor Sterrett has formulated for archaeological work in Asia Minor and Syria. I hope he may be successful in turning attention to a field which is so promising of results and in which American effort has done so little.

(Signed) RICHARD GOTTHEIL,  
Director of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine in 1909-1910.

The Senate of New Jersey,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

I endorse most heartily Professor Sterrett's project for archaeological, historical and geographical research in Asia Minor and I trust that his petition asking for support in this matter may be granted.

(Signed) JOHN D. PRINCE,  
Professor of Semitic Languages in Columbia University.

Columbia University.

Every investigation thus far conducted on the soil of ancient civilization by trained archaeologists in combination with students of architecture, has been productive of distinct gains to our insight into the world of ancient thought. As a young man, Professor Sterrett won his laurels by his admirable work in little known regions of Asia Minor. He has since then been a close student of every investigation of value that contributed to the widening knowledge of antiquities. I feel sure that if an endowed institution could see its way clear to the support of the larger scheme which he has outlined, it would call forth excellent results of a kind that would link closely together the records of ancient times and of later institutions. Large parts of Asia Minor are substantially virgin soil, as far as thorough investigation is concerned, and the remarkable results that have been achieved by the Germans at Pergamon, Priene, Miletus and other points in Asia Minor and of the Austrians at Ephesus seem to invite similar efforts.

(Signed) JULIUS SACHS.

Columbia University.

To me as an archaeologist and classical scholar Professor Sterrett's plan appeals very strongly and I believe that, if carried out, it must yield important results and add greatly to our present knowledge in archaeology, epigraphy, history and probably also in classical architecture and sculpture. Prof. Sterrett himself is personally admirably equipped by experience and knowledge to conduct such explorations. In fact I know of no other American scholar so well qualified for such work in Asia Minor and I sincerely hope that the necessary grant may be made.

(Signed) CLARENCE H. YOUNG.

New York University,  
New York, Jan. 3, 1911.

I heartily indorse the appeal of Professor Sterrett for a grant for excavations in Asia Minor, with a view to increasing the

world's knowledge of ancient times and races. The possibilities offered by such excavations have fascinated me ever since I made a special study of the results of excavations at Mycenae and Tiryns as a college student. While not qualified myself to indorse the details of the plan, I am prepared heartily to second the indorsement of Sir William M. Ramsay which Professor Sterrett has already received, as I know of no one better qualified from personal experience to form a just estimate of the probable returns which such excavations would yield. **It would be a great gratification to my colleagues in the Faculty of New York University as well as to myself, should Professor Sterrett's appeal receive favorable consideration.**

(Signed) JOHN H. MacCRACKEN,  
Acting Chancellor of New York University.

New York University,  
New York, March 1, 1911.

Any one who is at all familiar with the more recent work done by scholars like Ramsay, Hogarth and others who have preceded and followed them in unearthing the rich treasures in Asia Minor, that throw floods of light upon the ancient customs, religion, and life in that part of the world, will earnestly desire that the request for means for the purpose of carrying on thorough archaeological research there may succeed. Unquestionably, most important and interesting additions will be made to what we already know in part touching the early civilization and the history of this tramping ground of the nations of the East and the West.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. WATERS,  
ERNEST J. SIHLER,  
MARSHALL S. BROWN,  
ERNEST RIESS.

College of the City of New York.

Permit me to say that I believe it to be the opinion of all scholars that this is a project from which the most ample and valuable returns may be expected, and I believe further that

Professor Sterrett is much better fitted than any other American to undertake such a work. No other American, I think, enjoys so high a reputation as an explorer and epigraphist among foreign scholars, and an expedition under his direction would command at once their respect and confidence.

**The opinions which I have stated are based in large part upon my own experience of two years in study and excavation in Greece.**

(Signed) CARLETON L. BROWNSON.

The University of Rochester,

Office of the President,

Rochester, N. Y., March 7, 1911.

I sincerely hope that Professor Sterrett will succeed in securing the subvention which is necessary to insure the continuance of the archaeological investigations in Asia Minor. I believe that such investigations promise much for our more perfect knowledge of classical and early Christian times, and I appreciate the importance of avoiding further delay.

(Signed) RUSH RHEES.

Union College,

Office of the President.

Schenectady, New York, Jan. 3rd, 1911.

It gives me great pleasure to endorse Professor Sterrett's request for assistance in furthering the project he has in mind. There is no doubt that Asia Minor holds treasures of inestimable value which have never seen light; waiting only the skill, and enterprise, and devotion of scholars such as Professor Sterrett. The necessary funds for such work should not be wanting, and the results, I am sure, would not only justify the expenditure, but add materially to the sum of human knowledge.

(Signed) CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND,  
President of Union College,  
JOHN IRA BENNETT, Greek.

Union College,  
Schenectady, N. Y.

I urge upon your attention, as worthy of a subvention, the plan of Professor Sterrett, of Cornell University, for the exploration of Asia Minor and Syria. I take the liberty also of expressing my sincere belief in the fitness of Professor Sterrett to do expert research work, including the work implied in said pamphlet.

(Signed) SIDNEY G. ASHMORE.

Hamilton College,  
The President's Rooms,  
Clinton, New York, Jan. 3, 1911.

The outline plan for Research in Asia Minor and Syria will, I am sure, make an earnest appeal to all persons capable to perceive its abundant reason and scope and also the necessity of prompt action. The endorsements put it outside the problematical, leaving it to be but a question of ways and means. I trust that Professor Sterrett's fitness and readiness may be made use of. I shall be glad if his comprehensive idea meets the approval and engages the assistance of men or institutions of wealth. Such work resolutely promoted through a term of years that left nothing to the merely tentative and sporadic would honor those who undertake it, would enlarge the bounds of exact historical knowledge, and would reflect great credit upon American sagacity and timeliness.

(Signed) M. WOOLSEY STRYKER,  
President of Hamilton College.

Hamilton College,  
Clinton, N. Y., January 9th, 1911.

We, the undersigned, heartily recommend the plan of Professor Sterrett for the systematic and continuous exploration of Asia Minor.

(signed) EDWARD FITCH,  
H. B. WARD,

HERMAN LOUIS EBELING,  
JOS. D. IBBOTSON, JR.,  
H. C. G. BRANDT,  
FRANK HOYT WOOD,  
W. H. SQUIRES,  
AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER,  
WILLIAM P. SHEPARD,  
F. M. DAVENPORT.

Vassar College,  
President's Office,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 18, 1911.

In the belief that both surface research and excavations in Asia Minor would yield rich results for the knowledge of past civilizations (Hittite, Phrygian, Greek, Graeco-Roman, and Early Christian), we wish to express our deep interest in Professor J. R. S. Sterrett's appeal for a subvention to make possible this great work. And we hope that Professor Sterrett himself in view of his idealistic conception of so tremendous an undertaking and his peculiar fitness in linguistic equipment and practical experience for the leadership of it may be placed at the head of the expedition planned.

(Signed) JAMES M. TAYLOR,  
President of Vassar College,  
ABBY LEACH, Greek,  
LUCY M. SALMON, History,  
J. LEVERETT MOORE, Latin,  
ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT, Latin,  
IDA CARLTON THALLOU, History,  
GRACE HARRIET MACURDY, Greek.

Vassar College.

Professor Sterrett has eminent fitness for planning this work and if he can secure the required amount, he will do work in archaeology beyond anything yet reached by any of our work-

ers in the field. Our country has not made any great mark in this work as yet and this will be a glorious opportunity. I know of no one else so well fitted in every way to do this work on a large scale and with conspicuous results.

(Signed) ABBY LEACH.

Syracuse University,  
Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's project for the archaeological survey of Asia Minor seems most timely and it is one which ought to command the sympathy and assistance of all who are interested in the search for and the preservation of the monuments of the past in the widest sense of the term.

Nowhere in the ancient world is there, at the present moment, so great a need for more light as in the eastern part of the peninsula of Asia Minor and in northern Syria. The questions which are arising over our new discoveries concerning the Hittites and their culture, the origin of that culture and its relation to both Mesopotamia and the Ionian coast demand an immediate search of this part of the world for more monuments and, more particularly, for that stone whose dual inscription will unlock the secrets of their language.

In no country has the deterioration and destruction of the ancient monuments progressed so rapidly as in Turkey and, what is of more consequence, that process seems recently to have been accelerated, thanks to the increased prosperity brought by the railroads. The Turk has no respect or sympathy for the pre-Muslim past and very little for his own. His temperament directs him to take for his own use all materials which the past has put in his way without the slightest care for the consequences. Inscriptions and milestones find their way to the lime-kiln and the macadam road, ancient buildings become quarries for government structures as well as for the veriest hovel, while the mounds themselves which cover the remains of ancient cities are used as fertilizer and for the extraction of salt peter. Particularly the mounds of Iconium, Tyana, Mazaca, and Malatia are facing a destruction which is in some cases al-

ready far advanced. If we are really to penetrate the secrets of Mazaca or Malatia, excavation must take place at once.

The direction of this work could not be placed in better hands. No other American has had better training or greater success in archaeological field work. The statement of Sir William Ramsay, the greatest of the workers in Asia Minor, made to one of the signers of this letter, that no one was ever more successful in dealing with the Turks and in ferreting out inscriptions, is sufficient proof of this.

There can be no more praiseworthy scheme for the furtherance of knowledge, nor one of more general interest, than this plan which Professor Sterrett suggests.

(Signed) FRANK SMALLEY,  
EDGAR A. EMENS,  
PERLEY OAKLAND PLACE,  
HERBERT M. BURCHARD,  
CURTIS C. BUSHNELL,  
HAROLD L. CLEASBY,  
JAMES BULLARD,  
A. C. FLICK,  
E. P. TANNER,  
JAMES G. RANDALL,  
J. E. WRENCH.

Colgate University,  
Office of the Dean,  
Hamilton, N. Y., January 17, 1911.

Personally I have a keen interest in the undertaking Professor Sterrett is trying to forward, and trust it may be possible for American scholars to excavate some of those eastern sites.

(Signed) JOHN GREENE, Acting Dean.

University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1911.

We most heartily commend Professor Sterrett's project for

the exploration of Asia Minor and hope that he may obtain the financial support which it needs.

(Signed) WILLIAM N. BATES,  
H. L. CROSBY,  
WALTER WOODBURN HYDE,  
JOHN C. ROLFE,  
HENRY GIBBONS,  
HERMAN V. AMES,  
MORRIS JASTROW, JR.,  
ROLAND G. KENT.

University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Jan. 6th, 1911.

I heartily endorse the plan of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett for the exploration of Asia Minor, and respectfully urge that the grant for which he asks may be made. There can be no doubt that such a thorough exploration as he proposes would give results of the highest value, not only to classical scholars, but to many other departments of knowledge. Professor Sterrett is unusually well qualified by sound scholarship and by practical experience as an explorer and an archaeologist to direct such an expedition. A better man could not be found.

(Signed) JOHN C. ROLFE,  
President of the American Philological Association.

University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, 23 January, 1911.

Prof. Sterrett's plan for a thorough series of excavations in Asia Minor and Syria is of supreme importance. Enough has come to light in these regions through sporadic explorations to justify the belief that the soil harbors important treasures in large numbers. We now know the important part played in ancient times by the peoples that gathered together in the various parts of Asia Minor and Syria, but it is also evident that further progress in our knowledge of significant centres of ancient civilizations is only possible through excavations con-

ducted systematically and on a large scale for a continuous period of years. All who are interested in enlarging the sphere of human knowledge will therefore approve Prof. Sterrett's plan and hope for its realization.

(Signed) MORRIS JASTROW, JR.,  
Professor of Semitic Languages.

University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1911.

I most sincerely endorse and recommend Professor Sterrett's plan for a thorough exploration of Asia Minor. I have no doubt that it will yield rich results for the history of mankind and only wish that its realization could be effected very soon.

W. MAX MÜLLER,

R. E. Seminary. Author of Egyptological Researches. Research work in Egypt for the Carnegie Institution.

University of Pennsylvania.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

I have recently received a statement as to Professor Sterrett's proposed expedition to Asia Minor, and I write to say how heartily I sympathize with the project. I have myself done considerable traveling in Asia Minor and I can substantiate all Dr. Sterrett says of the richness of the country in archaeological material. An institution having money available would certainly be doing a service to classical scholars in furthering this project.

(Signed) WILLIAM N. BATES.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Kindly allow me to state that I agree heartily and entirely with Dr. Sterrett as to the great necessity of having the countries referred to by him explored methodically and thoroughly. Asia Minor is practically a "terra incognita" archaeologically and historically, in importance inferior to no other country. I speak from a practical knowledge of a large section of this

country, obtained by numerous scientific excursions into the Hittite region during the last fifteen years.

It would be highly desirable to impress upon such expeditions the duty of obtaining squeezes and casts of every inscription and monument discovered, with a view of depositing them in the National Museum at Washington or in a special museum to be created and maintained by some institution.

There can be no doubt that the scientific exploration of Asia Minor with its many problems and their hidden solutions will soon stand in the very centre of archaeological and historical interest, and it would be a magnificent work on the part of any institution to share in the opening up of this "dark continent" by sending out a well equipped expedition, or more, to Asia Minor.

(Signed) H. V. HILPRECHT.

Bryn Mawr College,

Bryn Mawr, Pa., Feb. 25, 1911.

Professor Sterrett has already elicited from the leading scholars of the world emphatic testimony as to the importance and timeliness of his proposed undertaking in Asia Minor. I heartily agree with this testimony, and earnestly hope that he may be granted the funds necessary for the accomplishment of this great task.

(Signed) GEO. A. BARTON.

Professor of Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages in  
Bryn Mawr College.

Bryn Mawr College,

Bryn Mawr, Feb. 8, 1911.

I can imagine no more interesting and valuable contribution to archaeology and the history of the past, clouded as it is, for lack of just such investigations.

(Signed) WILMER CAVE WRIGHT.

Princeton University,  
Princeton, N. J., January 6, 1911.

The undersigned, members of the Faculty of Princeton University, endorse in the heartiest manner the petition of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett. There can be no doubt among archaeologists or historians that Asia Minor is now the most important land to explore and excavate. There is good reason to expect that the clues to the understanding of the ethnology, history and civilization of three milleniums previous to the Mycenean age will be found there. The development of municipal government under the Macedonian and Roman Empires, the conditions under which the Christian Church was organized, the origins and spread of the Byzantine culture can be studied best in Asia Minor. Only a beginning has been made of scientific explorations of this immense territory.

There is also need of haste. With the construction of the new railroad and the changed conditions of the country has come an activity in building which threatens to remove in a short time many of the most important monuments; for inscriptions and works of art alike are being used as common building material, broken into rubble, burnt for lime, or otherwise totally destroyed.

We have the fullest confidence in Professor Sterrett himself as an investigator and explorer whose merit is proven and whose reputation is established. We therefore commend the immediate consideration of this project which we believe will contribute greatly to the advancement of learning and to the honor of our own country.

(Signed) ANDREW F. WEST, Dean,  
FRANK F. ABBOTT,  
ALLAN MARQUAND,  
HOWARD CROSBY BUTLER,  
RUDOLPH E. BRÜNNOW,  
WILLIAM LIBBEY,  
DUANE REED STUART,  
DAVID MAGIE, JR.,  
WM. K. PRENTICE,  
EDWARD CAPPS.

Princeton University,

I have read with a great deal of interest recently the "Outline of a Plan for the Exploration of Asia Minor," which Professor J. R. S. Sterrett of Cornell has been interested in forming. It seems to me that the execution of this plan is of the greatest consequence to scholarship and historical research, and I hope most sincerely that some well-endowed institution may see its way clear to assist its carrying out. It might result, and probably would result, in rendering unique service to the learned world.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Princeton University.

Permit me to give my testimony in favor of the plan for the exploration of Asia Minor, proposed by Professor Sterrett.

I have been in Syria twice and have traveled through large sections of that country, as a member of two archaeological expeditions. I can assure you from personal observation, that the ancient monuments, of every sort, are being destroyed with very great rapidity. This is due in part to a sudden revival of building activity in certain districts, in part to new methods of construction—there are now men who make their whole living by breaking up ancient monuments into blocks suitable for modern use—and in part to the idea that, since so much attention is being paid to the inscriptions and monuments by the foreigners, these inscriptions, etc., must somehow profit the foreigners to the disadvantage of the natives themselves. I believe that it is most desirable to send expeditions into this country as soon as possible, and that great good would be derived from the association of engineers, linguists, archaeologists and historians as proposed. I believe that the knowledge acquired by such expeditions would be of great value to the whole world, in many ways; for example, with respect to matters in which I myself am most interested such expeditions could not fail to discover much, first concerning the administration of the East under the Roman and then under the Byzantine

empires, and second concerning the development of the Christian religion and the Christian Church.

Among Americans, Professor Sterrett is undoubtedly the best known, the most experienced, and the most successful explorer of the countries in question.

(Signed) WM. K. PRENTICE.

Drew Theological Seminary,

Madison, N. J., January 24, 1911.

I am delighted to have the opportunity of adding my name to the long and distinguished list of those who support Professor Sterrett's plan for an adequate archaeological exploration of the more interesting sites in Asia Minor. There can be no doubt of the importance of the work to be done, or any doubt of the high probable value of the results, and it is equally certain that we have no scholar so well adapted by learning, experience and sound judgment to attempt it as Professor Sterrett. I earnestly hope that his plans may succeed.

(Signed) ROBERT W. ROGERS.

The Johns Hopkins University,

Baltimore, Md., January 4, 1911.

I sincerely hope that Professor Sterrett may be able to secure the necessary funds for archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria.

I recognize very clearly the great value to mankind of such researches as Professor Sterrett wishes to have undertaken, and if my opinion should be asked by any board having money available for such purposes, I shall be glad to do everything in my power to aid the work.

(Signed) IRA REMSEN,

President of Johns Hopkins University.

The Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Md., January 6th, 1911.

We, the undersigned members of the Academic Staff of the Johns Hopkins University, are fully convinced of the importance of the projected exploration in Asia Minor and Syria, and desire to give it our most cordial endorsement. We sincerely hope that the petition of Professor Sterrett may result in securing a sufficient financial support to warrant the immediate undertaking of the work, as well as to ensure its steady continuation and successful completion.

(Signed) KIRBY FLOWER SMITH,  
HARRY L. WILSON,  
DAVID M. ROBINSON,  
C. W. E. MILLER,  
MAURICE BLOOMFIELD,  
E. H. SPIEKER,  
W. P. MUSTARD.

The Johns Hopkins University,  
January 4th, 1911.

We all sincerely hope for your success in this effort, which may mean so much for the future of the studies in which we are most interested.

(Signed) HARRY L. WILSON.

Johns Hopkins University.

Permit me to give expression to my hearty approval of the plan, outlined in a recent pamphlet by Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, for the exploration of Asia Minor. It may be said without exaggeration that there is no country from a thorough exploration of which more important results may be expected for the history of human civilization, and no country for which hitherto so little has been attempted in the line of systematic research and excavation than Asia Minor. It would seem to me eminently proper that support be given to an experienced scholar who is able and willing to organize and to guide the work of an American expedition to Asia Minor.

(Signed) HERMAN COLLITZ.

University of Virginia,  
Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 15, 1911.

The sweeping verdict of the European world is conclusive as to the importance and wisdom of Professor Sterrett's plan. He is undoubtedly the man of all men in America to carry it out. He is the pioneer in archaeological exploration so far as American scholarship is concerned, and he is the only American who is recognized in Europe as belonging to the ranks of the great archaeological explorers of the world.

Many years of his life have been spent in the very field which he now desires to develop, and after added years of study and reflection he will go back to his great task in the full ripeness of his knowledge and efficiency.

A great institution or a man of great wealth has a chance to do something here that America has never undertaken before, and that she may never again have the honor of undertaking. Professor Sterrett's contributions to the world's knowledge of ancient Asia Minor are already a **Ktema Eis Aei**. These expeditions under his leadership will attract the interest of all Europe, and the results of his ripe labors will raise America's rank in the field of science.

The University of Virginia, which is proud of being Professor Sterrett's undergraduate Alma Mater, rejoices that he has single-handed conceived and proposed his great plan, and endorses heartily the verdict of the scientific world that its execution is his own peculiar task.

(Signed) THOMAS FITZHUGH.

University of Virginia,  
Jan. 22, 1911.

The project of Professor Sterrett has my earnest endorsement. There is, in my opinion, no field of research more certain to bear valuable fruit than that which he proposes to cultivate. I have known him personally for many years and am acquainted with the work that he has done, and I do not know, or know of, any man possessing all the needful qualifications in a higher, or even so high, a degree as he does.

(Signed) MILTON W. HUMPHREYS.

Washington and Lee University,

Lexington, Va., January 3rd, 1911.

We give our heartiest endorsement to the proposed plan of Dr. Sterrett, and sincerely hope that some endowed institution may make this one of its chosen ways to earn the gratitude and approval of intelligent men the world over.

(Signed) GEORGE H. DENNY,

President of Washington and Lee University,

J. W. KERN,

JOHN H. LATANÉ,

ADDISON HOGUE.

Union Theological Seminary,

Richmond, Va.

It is hardly a question that rich returns would ensue and of diverse kinds. I confess to being most interested in the possible geographical and historical results.

Professor Sterrett has great capabilities as an explorer. I believe that should he undertake the work he would throw himself into it with great zeal, and would display in its conduct eminent abilities and fitness. Certainly this side of Sir William Ramsay I know of no man from whom I would look for better results. This work would be a matter of interest, importance and pride to all Americans.

THOS. C. JOHNSON.

University of North Carolina,

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 4th, 1911.

The President and Classical Faculty of the University of North Carolina emphatically endorse the proposed archaeological expedition to Asia Minor.

Such an expedition would be most fruitful of results and would contribute largely to the world's knowledge, not only from the point of view of Greek studies, but from that of studies in general. All investigations that contribute to a better knowledge of ancient life, manners and customs help us in the

study of our own problems, giving us, as they do, a surer foundation and a wider horizon.

We further urge the appointment of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett as director of this expedition. His signal success in this department, his profound scholarship and his unselfish devotion to his work, warrant us in feeling that he is preëminently fitted to lead such an undertaking successfully.

(Signed) FRANCIS P. VENABLE,  
President of the University of North Carolina,  
GEORGE HOWE, Latin,  
CHAS. W. BAIN, Greek.

University of North Carolina.

Please let me say that I approve heartily the plan proposed by Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett for research in Asia Minor. The work is most important, and he is the ideal man to do it. It was my fortune to know him and to see his work during a year when I was Minister to Greece, so that I do not speak from hearsay, though I have heard and read only good things about him and his work. I hope, therefore, that some well endowed institution may consider carefully Dr. Sterrett's plan, and if possible help him to carry it out.

(Signed) EBEN ALEXANDER,  
Dean and Professor of Greek; Sometime United States Minister to Greece. (Deceased.)

University of Georgia,  
Athens, Georgia, Feb. 18th, 1911.

The undersigned professors in the classical and historical departments of the University of Georgia cordially endorse the project for exploration in Asia Minor planned by Professor Sterrett, and beg to express the earnest hope that it will receive adequate financial support.

(Signed) WILLIS H. BOCOCK,  
Dean of the Graduate School,  
J. H. T. McPHERSON,

W. D. HOOPER,  
W. O. PAYNE,  
R. P. BROOKS,  
R. F. McWHORTER.

University of Mississippi,  
University, Miss., February 28, 1911.

We are in the heartiest sympathy with the project for archaeological research in Asia Minor and Syria outlined by the distinguished scholar, Professor Sterrett. The execution of his plan will mean much to the world of letters.

(Signed) FRANKLIN L. RILEY,  
WILLIAM WILSON BADEN,  
CALVIN S. BROWN,  
ALFRED W. MILDEN,  
A. L. BONDURANT.

University of Mississippi,  
University, Miss., February 28, 1911.

The moral support so freely accorded Professor Sterrett by the men of light and leading in the classical world is a striking argument in favor of the project he is endeavoring to launch. The logical second step ought now to be taken by those who have the means to place the enterprise on a sound basis of finance. Then will follow the interest and confidence of the larger world.

(Signed) ALFRED W. MILDEN.

The Tulane University of Louisiana.

New Orleans, March 4, 1911.

There can scarcely be any divergence of opinion regarding Professor Sterrett's magnificent plan for the historical and archaeological study of the surface remains of Asia Minor and the thorough excavation of sites all-important to our knowledge not only of the civilization of the Old Testament times, of Baby-

lon, Assyria, Greece, and Rome, but also of the beginnings of Christianity. It is in its scope the most comprehensive design ever conceived for the accomplishment of great things in the investigation of the past; it is most rich in its promise of valuable results; it calls not merely for an adequate subvention from a richly endowed institution or a very wealthy man—it is an opportunity for a monumental contribution on the part of an institution or an individual to the sum of human knowledge. Here all civilizations have met—Aryan, Semitic, Hittite, Greek, Roman, Christian—and the field is as yet practically untouched. The German government spent a very large sum of money on the excavations at Olympia alone; and no German has ever suggested that the results were not more than worth the cost. The French government excavated Delphi at an enormous expense; and there is no Frenchman who does not look upon that achievement with the same pride as the German looks upon the excavation of Olympia. Professor Sterrett brings before Americans of great wealth and the great American institutions that are alone capable of performing the task a grander and far more promising opportunity than all the others have been. It will cost time and it will cost money, but great is the prize and assured is the hope. Let this be the boast and the glory of American enterprise!

This unique opportunity cannot be embraced too soon; the need is urgent; destruction threatens much of the material, and the danger becomes more imminent with every advance of Young Turkish enterprise. America has led the way in the Levant with teachers, physicians, and missionaries. And now the times call for America to lead the way in that land in science, history, geography, and antiquities. The world has been astounded by the results accomplished by even the spasmodic, sporadic explorations conducted by other nations and individuals in Asia Minor; Dr. Sterrett's plan calls for continuous, all-embracing, systematic, thorough excavation and investigation from the home of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees to that of Polycarp in Smyrna and James in Jerusalem.

We have in Dr. Sterrett just the leader needed for this work; he has the experience of the veteran in the field of research in

Asia Minor combined with all the enthusiasm of the crusaders to recover that holy land, as well as the scientific training and ability to do the work thoroughly and well. Here is a missionary, equipped and ready, who needs sending with his company of co-workers, and we look confidently to Americans to meet liberally the need and the opportunity.

May the great plan in its entire scope find approval and be pushed to a speedy realization.

(Signed) EDWIN B. CRAIGHEAD,  
President of the Tulane University of  
Louisiana,  
WALTER MILLER,  
Dean of the Academic Colleges,  
W. B. SMITH,  
EDWARD A. BECHTEL,  
HENRY H. STRAUSS,  
ALCÉE FORTIER,  
ROBERT SHARP,  
MORTON A. ALDRICH,  
MARY LEAL HARKNESS,  
PIERCE BUTLER,  
MELVIN J. WHITE,  
SUSAN DINSMORE TEW,  
ANDRÉ BÉZIAT DE BORDES,  
BRANDT V. B. DIXON,  
President of Newcomb College,  
WM. WOODWARD,  
ELLSWORTH WOODWARD,  
Director of the Art School, New-  
comb College.

University of Texas,

Office of the Dean,

Austin, January 26, 1911.

I am glad to add my name to the list of those who believe that the investigation of the antiquities of Asia Minor as proposed by Professor Sterrett will be productive of results of the

highest value for the history of civilization. As to the fitness of Professor Sterrett to undertake this work, the record of his investigations and publication is ample testimony.

(Signed) W. J. BATTLE, Dean.

University of Texas.

I beg to say that I believe there is no field of research so likely to advance our knowledge of Ancient History in one of its neglected fields as a thorough archaeological exploration of the Asia Minor region. I trust a way may be found to encourage effort along this line.

(Signed) EDWIN W. FAY.

University of Cincinnati,

Office of the President,

The sixteenth of January, nineteen hundred and eleven.

We, the President of the University of Cincinnati and the Professors of the Sciences which treat the history of the development of civilization, desire to express our keenest interest in the plan of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett for thorough archaeological, historical, and geographical researches in Asia Minor and Syria. We believe that no country offers equal opportunities for obtaining results of importance for the solution of so many of the most fundamental problems which hinder the investigation of the origins of contemporary society and culture. We beg, therefore, to endorse the petition of Professor Sterrett for an ample subvention to be employed in research and excavations in the countries mentioned.

(Signed) CHARLES WM. DABNEY,

President of the University of Cincinnati,

MERRICK WHITCOMB,

J. E. HARRY,

JOHN M. BURNAM,

GEORGE H. ALLEN.

Western Reserve University,  
President's Room,  
Cleveland, 4 January, 1911.

I am glad to give my approval, small as is its worth, to whatever you undertake, and in particular to your plan for research in Asia Minor and Syria.

If I can be of the least service, pray command me.

(Signed) CHARLES F. THWING,  
President of Western Reserve University.

Western Reserve University.

The thorough exploration of Asia Minor will do more than anything else can do toward settling the questions concerning the origin of the brilliant culture that preceded that of Greek times in the Aegean regions, toward tracing the migrations of peoples and the progress of civilization in the period before the rise of Greek civilization, toward determining the extent and the character of the Greek influence on Asiatics after Alexander's conquests, toward increasing our knowledge of the government of the Ionian Empire, and toward determining the origin and early progress of Christian art, especially architecture. Such exploration should be undertaken as soon as possible, because with the building of railroads and the consequently greater ease of travel, the ruins are more and more exposed to destruction. In this all reports from various parts of the Turkish Empire agree. I know of nothing from which such important results for the knowledge of ancient and early mediaeval history can be expected as from the scientific exploration, with excavations, of Asia Minor, with its neighboring land of Syria.

I hope Professor Sterrett's plan will receive careful consideration and will be adopted in its entirety.

Allow me to add that Professor Sterrett himself has shown market ability and boundless enthusiasm as an explorer in Asia Minor.

(Signed) HAROLD N. FOWLER,  
Editor of the American Journal of Archaeology.

Western Reserve University.

I should like to add my voice in hearty support of the proposed expedition of Professor Sterrett of Cornell to Asia Minor. Professor Sterrett is our most experienced investigator along these lines, and he knows exactly what he wants and what he can do. His plan is a large one, but it can be carried out and will bring credit to all concerned.

(Signed) SAMUEL BALL PLATNER.

Miami University,  
Oxford, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1911.

No one who reads Professor Sterrett's Plan for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor can fail to be impressed with the importance of the work, and be convinced that the plan he recommends is the only one by which it can be worthily accomplished. It is impossible to estimate the gain to sacred and profane history, to geography, literature, and art from a thorough, methodical exploration of Asia Minor. The present seems a favorable time for the undertaking; there is urgent need of prompt action; the precious remains of antiquity are rapidly disappearing, and the loss can never be repaired.

Of the qualifications of Professor Sterrett to organize and conduct research work on so extensive a scale it is needless for me to speak. He is better acquainted with the territory he proposes to explore than any other American; he has had long experience in archaeological research, and the value of his contributions is known to scholars and archaeologists both of this country and of Europe. The highest authorities heartily approve of his plan and unite in designating him as the one who by his extensive knowledge, his experience, and rare combination of qualities is preeminently fitted to carry it out successfully.

(Signed) A. D. HEPBURN,  
Former President of Miami University; former President of  
Davidson College, N. C.

Miami University,  
Oxford, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1911.

We, the undersigned, colleagues and friends of Dr. Hepburn, heartily concur in his endorsement of Professor Sterrett and join in urging the grant of funds for the support of an enterprise which promises so much for the advancement of knowledge and the credit of American scholarship.

JOHN GRANT NEWMAN, President of Western College,  
GEO. W. HOKE,  
GUY POTTER BENTON, President of Miami University,  
EDGAR EWING BRANDON, Vice President of Miami  
University,  
CHARLES HART HANDSCHIN,  
FRANK LOWRY CLARK.

Ohio Wesleyan University,  
March 10, 1911.

In our judgment a substantial benefit would be conferred on the cause of archaeological research by making appropriation for such work in Asia Minor as Dr. Sterrett has already carried on with results so gratifying to the scholarship of the world.

(Signed) RICHARD PARSONS,  
W. W. DAVIES,  
J. C. MESSICK,  
GRACE STANLEY,  
SARAH CORY CAUTWELL.

Ohio Wesleyan University,  
Delaware, Ohio, March 14, 1911.

I heartily approve the plan for archaeological, geographical and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria. Much valuable light upon Biblical and historical questions may be expected from systematic and scientific research in this important territory.

(Signed) R. B. MILLER,  
Professor of Biblical Literature in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Indiana State Library,

Indianapolis.

I myself have known Dr. Sterrett for many years and have also been a member of the Institute in Athens and feel sure that any work that may be done by him and his co-workers will be of very great profit to American scholars. I do not believe there is any one more capable of doing this work in a scientific way than Dr. Sterrett, and for the credit of American scholarship I am very anxious to see it undertaken.

(Signed) DEMARCHUS C. BROWN.

University of Illinois,

President's Office,

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, January 14, 1911.

I should think that any great endowment whose purpose is the general advancement of human progress, would find a very good use indeed for a portion of its funds in making possible the great plans which Professor Sterrett outlines for systematic archaeological exploration in Asia Minor.

Nothing is surer in this world than the fact that after a progressive people has once provided for the bare necessities of life, it will begin to reach out for the satisfaction of the things of the spirit.

This is beginning to be true in a very marked degree of our American people. We are reaching out in many directions to develop the taste for spiritual things and to create a means of gratifying that taste.

I know of no more fundamental, universal spiritual quality than the impulse which leads us to try to explain how we came to be what we are, i.e., in a large way to understand human history. Even here in the United States, out in the Mississippi Valley, we are beginning to recognize more fully than ever before how far back into the remote periods of the past can be traced the roots of our present day civilization. Every thoughtful and aspiring mind must experience a real longing to understand the course of human development. But the course of

human development can be understood only when we have before us all the data necessary to trace out the growth of civilization from barbarism. In tracing out this long development of human history nothing will be more helpful than a complete record of the early civilizations about the Mediterranean. I presume we shall never acquire the information necessary to get a clear picture of this progress in civilization, but at any rate every little helps and a thorough canvas of Asia Minor and its resources would undoubtedly add greatly to that knowledge of the past which would be such a great satisfaction to the deeper instincts of our nature.

I trust that Professor Sterrett may succeed in interesting American wealth in his great plan and I wish I could go along and carry the chain for him while he is prosecuting some of his interesting investigations.

(Signed) EDMUND J. JAMES,  
President of the University of Illinois.

The University of Chicago,  
Editorial Office of "Classical Philology."

Chicago, January 7, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's colleagues here cordially sympathize with his proposed expedition and concur in the conclusive arguments in support of it sufficiently set forth in the testimonials which he has already received. I myself, though not an archaeologist, am constantly in need of the knowledge of Asia Minor which we do not now possess, which the proposed expedition would almost certainly bring us and which it would in many cases save from being lost to humanity forever.

(Signed) PAUL SHOREY,  
President of the American Philological Association, 1910.

The University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Jan. 7, 1911.

The plan put forward by Professor Sterrett for research in Asia Minor is a magnificent one, which must arouse the enthusiasm of every one interested in human history. The realization of this plan would be a great achievement for our country.

(Signed) FRANK BIGELOW TARBELL,  
Professor of Archaeology.

University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Jan. 24, 1911.

The labor and the spirit of research Professor Sterrett displays commands my admiration. I heartily wish the plan will be realized. I am a student of European History, i.e., Mediaeval and Modern. But the roots of mediaeval (history) go so deep into the past that I have done a large amount of reading in the history of the Greek and Roman world, and my travel in Mediterranean lands has quickened my interest in archaeology.

There is no more important scientific project in the world today than this one, and none which would be of equal cultural benefit to mankind. Professor Sterrett has my heartiest sympathy and unbounded admiration.

(Signed) JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Northwestern University,  
Evanston, Illinois, Jan. 21, 1911.

The undersigned desire to express their endorsement of the plans for the thorough scientific exploration of Asia Minor as outlined by Professor J. R. S. Sterrett of Cornell University.

(Signed) ABRAM W. HARRIS,  
President of Northwestern University,  
CHARLES J. LITTLE,  
President of Garrett Biblical Institute,  
THOMAS F. HOLGATE,  
Dean College Liberal Arts,

DANIEL BONBRIGHT, Dean Emeritus,  
O. F. LONG, Latin,  
F. C. EISELEN, Semitic Languages,  
D. A. HAYES, N. T. Exegesis,  
JOHN A. SCOTT, Greek,  
ROY C. FLICKINGER, Greek,  
ANDREW R. ANDERSON, Latin.

University of Michigan,

Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1911.

From my acquaintance with Asia Minor I think I am justified in saying that if an adequate fund for extensive archaeological research is available, no more promising field for its use can be found than that portion of the Ottoman Empire. Professor Sterrett has already achieved such success in several expeditions in that region that he is exceptionally prepared to continue similar work.

I should be delighted if something more could be done to reveal the Hittite civilization to us. Like the Etruscan it waits to be interpreted.

(Signed) JAMES R. ANGELL,

President Emeritus of the University of Michigan; Sometime U. S. Minister to Turkey.

University of Michigan,

Ann Arbor, January 18, 1911.

Dr. Sterrett's proposal to undertake explorations and excavations in Asia Minor and Syria on a broad scale not hitherto attempted, and for an indefinitely protracted period, leads us to express the hope that he may be speedily furnished with the means necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose.

To those regions the eyes of all scholars interested in historical studies, ancient literatures, linguistic science, art, religion ancient and modern, anthropology, humanistic studies in general, as well as some of the technically called modern sciences, are at present turned. In all of these fields lie problems whose

further advancement towards solution awaits the unearthing of the rich material now buried for the most part in hundreds of *Tells* between the Bosphorus and the Tigris.

The student of primitive Christianity, as well as the Old Testament, longs for an adequate knowledge of the *Cults* of Western Asia. Of the Hittite Empire, the intermediary doubtless in many ways between Babylon and Greece, we know as yet practically nothing, though confident that the native tablets and monumental records we desire are to be had for the searching, as Winckler's tentative efforts at Boghaz-Köi alone suffice to show. Imagine the treasures to be had in this virgin territory where an observer standing upon the mound of one buried city can count others by the score! Over two thousand years of human history, of Babylonians and Assyrians, of Hittites, Syrians, the native peoples of Asia Minor, Greeks, Romans, etc., may be illuminated with an unexpected light.

Dr. Sterrett's past achievements in this field, his scholarship, practical sense, and strong personality, and not least the regnant ideal that moves him to contemplate an undertaking so arduous and even perilous are the best guarantees that no better director could be chosen.

(Signed) JAMES A. CRAIG,  
CAMPBELL BONNER,  
HENRY A. SANDERS,  
MARTIN L. D'OOGE,  
JOHN O. REED,  
Dean of the College of Literature,  
Science and Arts.  
J. G. WINTER,  
R. M. WENLEY,  
H. B. HUTCHINS,  
President of the University of  
Michigan.

University of Michigan.

Permit me to express the hope that a grant be made for at least a part, if not for the whole, of the plan for the Exploration of Asia Minor and Syria as outlined by Professor Sterrett of Cornell.

It is my confident belief that important results would accrue to science and knowledge from the projects outlined by him, results that would warrant the expenditure required and that would reflect honor upon the Institution that supports it.

(Signed) MARTIN L. D'OOGE.

P. S. Let me add from what I know of Dr. Sterrett personally and of his previous work in Asia Minor I have the fullest confidence in his ability as a scholar and as a leader to conduct such an exploration successfully.

M. L. D.

University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wis., January 14, 1911.

The undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin join heartily in support of Professor Sterrett's appeal for a Subvention for Surface Research and for Excavations in Asia Minor. There can be no question that Asia Minor is now the field offering greatest promise for further light upon the early history of mankind, and the unanimity with which this appeal is supported by the best scholars of the whole civilized world would seem to prove not only the importance of the vast undertaking but also the preeminent fitness of Professor Sterrett to conduct the work.

(Signed) CHARLES FORSTER SMITH,  
M. S. SLAUGHTER,  
GRANT SHOWERMAN,  
DANA C. MUNRO,  
CARL RUSSELL FISH,  
G. C. SELLERY,  
ALFRED L. P. DENNIS,  
FREDERIC L. PAXSON,  
W. L. WESTERMANN,

A. G. LAIRD,  
G. C. FISKE.

Approved, CHARLES R. VAN HISE, President of the University of Wisconsin.

The University of Minnesota,  
President's Office,  
Minneapolis, January 26, 1911.

I have been greatly interested in reading Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett's plan for Archaeological, historical and geographical research in Asia Minor and Syria. It seems to me that if the plan is carried out, it will result in securing a vast amount of buried material that would be invaluable as throwing light on the past; and I believe Dr. Sterrett to be eminently well qualified to carry out the plan successfully and I think he should receive the earnest support of all scholars in his effort to secure the funds necessary for the undertaking.

(Signed) CYRUS NORTHROP, President of the University of Minnesota.

The University of Minnesota,  
Minneapolis, January 18, 1911.

We, the undersigned, members of the faculty of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts of the University of Minnesota, heartily endorse Professor Sterrett's efforts to obtain support for scientific exploration, excavation and research in Syria and Asia Minor. We are deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of such work, with its truly altruistic character, for it means the opening up of new mines of knowledge and truth to the world.

The excavation thus far carried on in Mesopotamia and certain spots of Asia Minor, and the results obtained, have shown the learned world how important such work is for the advancement of our knowledge of the development of the world's culture. Many a chapter has been added to the history of the world; the story, though fragmentary, of many an empire can

now be told of which in the not very distant past only the name was known. But so far only a beginning has been made, and the mounds of Asia Minor in particular contain treasures of untold value to the scientific world which are yet to be brought to light. We therefore hope that Professor Sterrett's efforts will be crowned with abundant success.

(Signed) JOHN CORRIN HUTCHINSON,  
CHARLES ALBERT SAVAGE,  
J. S. CLARK,  
C. W. BENTON,  
NORMAN WILDE,  
S. N. DEINARD,  
CARL SCHLENKER,  
GEO. N. BAUER,  
FRANK MALOY ANDERSON,  
WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,  
ALBERT ERNEST JENKS,  
GISLE BOTHNE,  
HARDIN CRAIG,  
EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON,  
JOHN G. MOORE,  
JOSEPH B. PIKE.

The University of Nebraska,  
Lincoln, Neb., February 8, 1911.

We give our most hearty endorsement to the great undertaking proposed by Professor J. R. S. Sterrett of an exhaustive archaeological exploration of Asia Minor and Syria.

This work, methodically and scientifically carried out, must inevitably make many and important additions to the world's knowledge of the past.

Asia Minor and Syria, for at least three thousand years, were the theatre where many great civilizations successively played their parts. In this region dwelt that great pre-Hellenic people, the Hittites, the revelation of whose history and culture is now forming an entirely new volume of human knowledge. There is furthermore good reason for confident hope that in the

ruins of the famous Greek and Roman cities of Ionia, Caria, and Cilicia there lie untouched many treasures of the utmost value to classical learning; while in the fields of early Christian and Byzantine art and life new and illuminating discoveries are to be expected from a systematic search such as this plan proposes.

The scheme is gigantic in its scope, but with the facilities of modern science, the permanent enlistment in the work of trained specialists in the various fields of research, and under so experienced and competent a director-general as Dr. Sterrett the project is perfectly feasible. The plan has received the endorsement of nearly every scholar of prominence in Europe whose work lies along these lines, and since the work promises such rich and varied results, and the need of immediate action is so urgent we join in recommending that an adequate support be given this undertaking for a term of at least twenty years.

(Signed) J. T. LEES,  
WM. F. DANN.

To Chancellor Avery,  
The University of Nebraska.

The University of Nebraska,  
Chancellor's Office,  
Lincoln, Neb., February 8, 1911.

I am pleased to give my cordial endorsement to the general plan, and to express my confidence in the judgment of my esteemed colleagues, Professors Lees and Dann.

(Signed) S. AVERY,  
Chancellor of the University of  
Nebraska.

University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Mo., January 4, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's proposition to secure a fund for archaeological, historical and geographical research in Asia Minor

and Syria seems to us to be a matter of the greatest importance and one that should meet a hearty response from all persons interested in Ancient History and Life. We, therefore, take pleasure in commending most heartily the movement and pledge our earnest cooperation.

(Signed) W. G. MANLY.  
G. C. SCOGGIN,  
J. C. JONES,  
EVA JOHNSTON,  
N. M. TRENHOLME,  
JOHN PICKARD,  
JONAS VILES,  
E. B. BRANSON,  
E. H. RIEDEL,  
A. T. OLMSTEAD.

University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Mo., March 20, 1911.

I wish to express my heartiest sympathy with Professor Sterrett's effort to secure for us American scholars the honor of being the first to place on a permanent, and therefore efficient basis, the exploration of the Nearer East. I have been amazed at the unanimity with which foreign scholars of all schools have urged the necessity of the work and have promised cooperation, and I am sure that Americans will feel that they cannot afford to show themselves less eager for the success of the project.

The foreign supporters of the project have again and again urged the need of haste. Three years of archaeological experience in the lands of the Eastern Mediterranean have made this fact only too painfully evident to me. For example, at one place we found an inscription dug out that day by the natives, one corner of which had already been chipped away. In the fading light, we made as good a copy as the conditions would allow, and the stone went into the lime kiln. For one inscription which is thus barely rescued, no one knows how many are daily lost. Nor is this loss of minor moment. Only those who have attempted to study the history of Western Asia from the

sources can realize how very little we really know. Our so-called history is still largely conjecture, based often on the most inadequate material. Critical study of what little we have is indeed doubly necessary in the poverty of our sources, but one small excavation, or even a field trip, will often add far more to our knowledge than years of study in the library. Real advances in our knowledge of the history of these countries can come only from new material. That new material is being brought to light constantly by native diggers, but it is at once destroyed and is lost to us for ever. Unless work such as Professor Sterrett advocates is undertaken, and that too very soon, a real history of the Ancient Orient will remain for all time, as it certainly is now, an utter impossibility.

With the hope that America may soon have taken away the reproach of comparative indifference to archaeological work, I remain,

(Signed) A. T. OLMSTEAD.

Washington University,  
Saint Louis, Mo., March 22, 1911.

We are exceedingly glad that a systematic attempt is contemplated for the scientific exploration and discovery of ancient sites in Asia Minor.

The need of a substantial grant of money is testified by the many known problems of importance still awaiting solution.

That Prof. Sterrett is the man best appointed for the task by training and experience we assume entirely and wish him great success in this most laudable endeavor.

(Signed) FREDERIC A. HALL,  
GEORGE R. THROOP.

The State University of Iowa,  
College of Liberal Arts,  
Iowa City, Ia., February 11, 1911.

The undersigned endorse most heartily Professor Sterrett's plan for research in Asia Minor and Syria. The project seems to us wisely conceived and worthy to receive the ungrudging

sympathy of all persons who are interested in matters of the spirit. As to his own fitness to execute the plan, we are entirely assured. American scholars will be grateful and proud if it should be made possible for this broad and altruistic undertaking to be realized.

(Signed) GEORGE E. MAC LEAN,  
President of the State University of  
Iowa.

WM. C. WILCOX,  
Dean and Professor of History.  
F. C. EASTMAN, Latin,  
FRANKLIN H. POTTER, Latin,  
GEORGE M. SHARRARD, Latin,  
CHARLES HEALD WELLER,  
Greek and Archaeology.

Cornell College,  
Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

I commend the proposed plan of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett in relation to exploration and excavation in Asia Minor. The importance and richness of the fields are well put in Professor Sterrett's published proposal, and there is nobody in this country, I believe, who is so well prepared as he for this undertaking. My estimate of him is based upon his past work as a scholar and upon a season's travel and work with him in Greece.

The expedition he proposes would render great service to the world and would reflect great credit upon American scholarship and enterprise.

(Signed) W. S. EBERSOLE.

University of Colorado.

I should like to take the liberty of stating my opinion that money spent upon an intelligent excavation of carefully selected portions of Asia Minor would be well invested and would yield rich returns.

(Signed) B. R. HELLEMS.

University of California,

Office of the President,

Berkeley, California, February 13, 1911.

Professor Sterrett's plan for research in Asia Minor is admirable. I hope it may be carried out. We ought long ere this to have utilized Professor Sterrett's unique fitness for this work.

I am glad to say that I approve totally and utterly of the plan.

(Signed) BENJ. IDE WHEELER,  
President of the University of California.

University of California,

Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 5, 1911.

The undersigned, professors in the University of California, heartily and unreservedly endorse the project of Professor Sterrett for the thorough exploration of Asia Minor.

(Signed) EDWARD BULL CLAPP,  
WILLIAM A. MERRILL,  
JAMES TURNER ALLEN,  
IVAN M. LINFORTH,  
LEON J. RICHARDSON,  
WILLIAM POPPER,  
CLIFTON PRICE.

Leland Stanford Junior University,

Stanford University, California, Feb. 12, 1911.

I am convinced that it is precisely from further exploration in Asia Minor that the most valuable help for the settlement of the most important problems of early European history is to be looked for.

I am very glad to give the project my unqualified endorsement. If carried out on a large scale finds of immense significance are certain to be made, and great credit would be due to America for carrying out so important a work.

(Signed) A. T. MURRAY.

Queens University,  
Kingston, Canada, January 11th, 1911.

We, the undersigned members of the staff of Queens University, beg leave to record our hearty sympathy with the petition of Professor Sterrett, that a grant be made for archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor and Syria. The labours of archaeologists in various parts of the world have yielded in recent times valuable and sometimes brilliant additions to our knowledge of the past history of mankind, but it may confidently be said that in no region have the results obtained been comparable with those which may be expected from such work in Asia Minor and Syria, undertaken by experts equipped with adequate resources. The work already done by Sir William Ramsay and others has thrown light on many a dark corner of history, but that light is dim indeed compared with what the near future may bring forth. The beginnings of nations, the progress of mankind, the lives and customs of peoples, many of which have for us sacred associations which make our ignorance of them all the more tantalizing, the birth of Hellenic and other civilisations,—all these may be elucidated through the timely assistance of a generous hand. The outcome would probably surpass our wildest dreams. Surely no project before the educated world to-day is more worthy of support.

There are many highly-trained and zealous archaeologists ready to tackle the work. "There is no time like the present" for such an enterprise. The march of civilisation and the wear and tear of the years are fast burying or effacing forever the precious monuments of bygone ages. We would respectfully submit that of all the channels in which a large-hearted generosity could distribute itself, none could be more worthy, none more honorable to the American nation than the scheme projected by Professor Sterrett, and we may add that the name of the petitioner is a sure guarantee that the scheme will be efficiently executed, should the means be forthcoming.

(Signed) DANIEL M. GORDON,  
Vice-Chancellor and Principal,  
W. B. ANDERSON,  
G. W. MITCHELL.

University of Toronto,

Toronto, Jany. 12th, 1911.

We, the undersigned members of the staff of the University of Toronto, unite in adding our recommendations to those already given by other great Universities, and by many individual scholars of world-wide authority, in favour of Professor Sterrett's proposal in connection with archaeological exploration in Syria and Asia Minor.

We believe that the science of archaeology, and human knowledge generally, would gain greatly, if a body controlling funds could be induced to aid in a substantial manner the undertaking in question; and at the same time that body, because of its generous assistance, would receive the approbation of all those interested in the advance of historical science.

'Signed) ROBT. A. FALCONER,

President of the University of Toronto.

MAURICE HUTTON, Principal,

J. FLETCHER,

G. O. SMITH,

G. W. JOHNSTON,

W. S. MILNER,

J. C. ROBERTSON,

A. J. BELL,

A. CARRUTHERS.

McGill University,

Montreal, 4th January, 1911.

An endowed institution will be doing an epoch-making piece of work if it should find it possible to grant a large and long continued subvention for the carrying out of Professor Sterrett's project. Excavation in Asia Minor and Syria has the great attraction that it enables us to fill in what have been shown to be positive gaps in our historical knowledge; and as we believe that the future has great things in store with which to reward patient and well-directed investigation, we are glad

to have the opportunity of joining our testimony, to that of others in support of Professor Sterrett's proposals.

(Signed) W. PETERSON,  
Principal of McGill University,  
JOHN MACNAUGHTON,  
A. JUDSON EATON.

McGill University,  
Montreal, January 6, 1911.

I must send you a personal line to congratulate you on having conceived so important a project and to express the hope that you will be successful in carrying it through. I am one of those who have great hopes for the future in connection with the work of excavation.

(Signed) W. PETERSON, Principal of McGill University.

Dalhousie College,  
Halifax, N. S., January 14, 1911.

I am heartily in sympathy with Professor Sterrett's proposed scheme for archaeological and historical research in Asia Minor, and I sincerely hope that his appeal for funds for carrying out a work of such profound interest and importance may meet with a generous response.

(Signed) HOWARD MURRAY, Dean of Dalhousie College.

Wellesley College,  
March 30th, 1911.

The field is a rich one and such an expedition as that proposed seems to us likely to be fruitful in results for geographical and classical and allied subjects.

Professor Sterrett's own extended experience as a traveller and an archaeologist has rendered him peculiarly well fitted to conduct the expedition with success. We feel confident that under his efficient leadership it will prove an honor to American scholarship.

(Signed) ANGIE CLARA CHAPIN, M. A.,  
ANNIE SYBIL MONTAGUE, M. A.,  
KATHARINE MAY EDWARDS, Ph.D.  
Professors of Greek in Wellesley College.

Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

At a meeting of the above Society, held in New York City, December 31st, 1910, the following resolution was recommended by the Council, and was then unanimously adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the petition of Professor J. R. S. Sterrett of Cornell University for an appropriation sufficient to carry out a project for exploration and excavation in Asia Minor and Northern Syria.

A true copy. Attest,

(Signed) WM. H. COBB, Recording Secretary.  
Boston, March 16, 1911.

Archaeological Institute of America,  
Office of the General Secretary,  
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1911.

I beg to add my hearty endorsement to the many testimonials Professor Sterrett has received in regard to the project for research in Asia Minor and Syria, so convincingly stated in the pamphlet issued by him. I feel that a large sum of money could be most wisely spent in carrying through this project, and all younger archaeologists are happy to recognize Professor Sterrett's preëminence in this field.

(Signed) MITCHELL CARROLL.

The Independent,  
Editorial Rooms,  
New York, January 5, 1911.

I have read with great interest Professor Sterrett's scheme for a campaign of excavation in Asia Minor. I greatly rejoice in the possibility that it may be translated into actuality.

Egypt has been explored and excavated for a hundred years. Probably the bulk of information there has been secured, although unexpected discoveries may there turn up at any time, as at Elephantine. In the Euphrates and Tigris valleys the explorers have been at work, French, English, German, and

American, for fifty years, and at least the outlines of Babylonian and Assyrian history have been secured, and of art and religion as well, with not a little of the history of the neighboring countries, East, West, and North. But we have hardly put the spade into the mounds of Asia Minor, really at only two or three sites, but how rich the results in those cases!—the Hittite capital at Boghaz-Keui, with its treaty with Egypt, and its mention of Aryan deities, and farther west in Cilicia the statues and long inscriptions of Aramaean kings. These are the first fruits, and the richest archaeological field in the world is before us, almost untouched. It would be magnificent if America could have the honor of attempting this service to the world, as great as our scholarship could desire.. And I believe that Professor Sterrett could do it. He has experience, and he has quiet enthusiasm and perseverance. I knew him as my associate in the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia in 1884-5, and then recognized his fitness for such work. No one would be more delighted than I, if such a plan could find support, with Professor Sterrett as its leader.

(Signed) WILLIAM HAYES WARD,  
Leader of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia. President  
American Oriental Society in 1909-10. Author of The Seal Cyl-  
inders of Western Asia.

St. Michael's Church,  
New York, January 6, 1911.

Certainly there is no part of the world which gives greater promise of important results from exploration and excavation than Asia Minor. To those of us who have been working on the history of ancient civilization, it has seemed for some time as though Asia Minor holds the key which will unlock our problems.

I need only add a word to the letters of others to express my belief that such work as Professor Sterrett proposes in Asia Minor will produce astonishing results in the increase of our knowledge of the history of civilization and religion. The plan

is, in relation to what we have heretofore done in archaeological research, so audacious in its scope and magnitude that for a moment it made me halt. It is something beyond the wildest dreams of scientific archaeological research which I have ever had; but just on that account I believe that it will appeal to the modern men of our time, who, with their great wealth, are handling scientific problems on a scale hitherto undreamt of. Men and institutes deal with them on a great scale, to produce important and far-reaching results. There are few fields of research which offer a better opportunity to do this than Asia Minor. Personally I know only its fringe. More intimately I know Syria; and my knowledge of the fringe of Asia Minor and Syria shows me that what is to be done must be done quickly, very quickly, or else an immense amount of valuable material will be destroyed, and to do this work quickly it must be done also on a large scale.

(Signed) JOHN P. PETERS,  
Leader of the Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania  
to Babylonia, Excavator at Nippur.

University of Virginia,  
Charlottesville, Va., February 17, 1911.

I am profoundly interested in the whole thing. I only wish I could do more to advance it. I feel that already Professor Sterrett has done a good work for the cause of the higher culture and the higher learning, and incidentally, he has done his duty, which no one else could relieve him of.

I know what trouble, labor, vexations, and disappointments it has cost, and rejoice that he is proof against them all.

He cannot possibly fail if there is any response to the ideal in our democracy.

(Signed) THOMAS FITZ HUGH.

Hamilton College,  
Clinton, N. Y., January 9, 1911.

The printed book of endorsements that Professor Sterrett has secured is remarkable not only for the wealth of information it

contains concerning Asia Minor as a field of exploration, but in presenting the testimony of such an assemblage of specialists, who speak from intimate knowledge, each in his own field of learning; who would certainly not stultify themselves by endorsing an American scholar merely as an act of kindly feeling. If any one should think for a moment that Professor Sterrett is furthering his private ambitions, he should consider that there are times when modesty is folly. The testimony of W. M. Ramsay alone is a guarantee of his peculiar fitness for organizing and beginning so vast an undertaking. How few men at his time of life, with such rich experience, would have the energy to undertake so arduous a task! Professor Sterrett knows the Turkish language and the people with whom he would have to deal, and is familiar with the details of the plan which he outlines, and he places himself at the service of those who may be willing to promote the undertaking. The establishment of such a permanent plan of exploration would be a means of giving classical studies and all ancient learning a tremendous impetus.

(Signed). HERMAN LOUIS EBELING.

Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, January 3, 1911.

It is a great pleasure to me that Professor Sterrett has been able to make use of my letter as a general introduction to the host of endorsements that he has marshalled in his pamphlet. I venture to say that no other American could have secured such support as he has received. My letter was not a bit too emphatic.

(Signed) B. L. GILDERSLEEVE.









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